

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,722

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

Established 1887

Austria	125	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	2,275 L.P.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	72 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	2.50 M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	300 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Great Britain	1.50 D.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	18 Ru.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Indonesia	1,200 Rp.	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Iran	40 Rls.	Switzerland	1.25 S.F.
Israel	12 L.S.	Turkey	80 Liras
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 Cts.
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, very cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 11-19 (52-64). Saturday, partly cloudy. LONDON: Friday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 12-18 (55-64). Saturday, similar. CHICAGO: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 55-65. NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 55-65. NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 55-65.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

After Havana Talks

Cuba Would Free Many U.S. Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Cuba has offered to release hundreds of political prisoners to the United States, beginning with 48 who will be screened by U.S. officials in coming weeks, the Justice Department said today.

Attorney General Griffin Bell will consider admitting the past and present Cuban political prisoners on a case-by-case basis under a special procedure of U.S. immigration law, Justice Department spokesman Terrence Adamson said.

Mr. Adamson said that the individuals involved, plus 30 members of their families who also will be considered for immigration, had applied for entry into the United States.

The announcement comes amid efforts to improve diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States. The arrangements are the result of discussions in Havana during the last two weeks between U.S. diplomats and Cuban officials, he said.

Mr. Adamson emphasized that the Justice Department was committed to screen only the 48 prisoners, regardless of how many political prisoners are released from jail in Cuba. Screening other Cuban political prisoners for admission "is a totally different action," he said.

"We do not anticipate a total of over 1,000 prisoners," Mr. Adamson said, adding that the United States would get the names of other prisoners in coming months.

He said that the past and present prisoners fall into three categories: jailed political prisoners, former prisoners on parole in Cuba, and former prisoners no longer on parole.

Mr. Bell said in the announcement that more Cubans in the three prisoner categories are expected to apply soon for entry to the United States.

Mr. Adamson refused to further identify the first 48 prisoners involved except to say that one or two may have been involved in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by an anti-Castro group.

The immigrants, he said, were being considered under a section of the Immigration Act giving the attorney general discretionary authority to grant such admissions "if he deems it necessary . . . for either emergency reasons or in the interests of the United States."

Screening Necessary

Mr. Adamson said that the screening is necessary to insure that the Cubans involved are "not spies, terrorists . . . common criminals."

"There's a lot we need to know about these prisoners," he said.

He said that the Justice Department has only the immigration applications filled out by the individual prisoners and must "corroborate" the information. Any who want to be admitted, he said, must meet all guidelines of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Asked to describe the prisoners involved, Mr. Adamson said: "I really don't know whether they're well known or not. They're political prisoners as characterized as such by the Cuban government itself. When we speak of political prisoners, we have reference to anybody incarcerated or who has been incarcerated because of an act, expression or attitude of an essentially political nature against the Castro government and the communist system in Cuba."

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Australia Bars Visit By Nixon

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The Australian government today rejected a proposed visit by former President Richard Nixon, saying that the "timing would be awkward."

Government officials said that Mr. Nixon's staff in Washington last week approached the Australian Embassy about a visit in September. "His staff asked about the possibility of coming to Canberra in late September and meeting Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock," a government spokesman said.

"We have had to tell Nixon's staff that the time would be awkward for Australia and it would be difficult to arrange these meetings," the spokesman said. Mr. Peacock had a number of official visitors scheduled for September and that Parliament was in session.

Britain Agrees to Accept Full Airbus Partnership

LONDON, Aug. 31 — Britain announced today a decision to become a full partner in the wide-bodied European 310 Airbus and gave its approval for British Airways to buy 19 U.S.-made Boeing 757s, to be powered by Rolls-Royce engines.

British Industry Secretary Eric Varley announced that the government backs the plan by British Aerospace, effective next Jan. 1, to take a 20 percent stake in the Airbus. He also said that Britain has given state-owned Rolls-Royce Ltd. approval to launch its RB211-535 engine for use in the Boeing 757.

Mr. Varley said that British Airways plans to buy 19 of the 757s at a cost of £400 million (\$800 million).

Mr. Varley said the decision to allow Rolls-Royce to develop the RB211-535 should represent 5,000 jobs at the aero-engine company's plants in the next few years.

He added that the state-owned British Airways had proposed to order 19 of the narrow-bodied 757s, powered by the RB211-535, and that British Trade Secretary Edmund Dell had approved this purchase.

The main partners in Europe's Airbus Industrie, France and West Germany, gave the British announcement a mixed reception. In Paris, French Transport Minister

In Kidnap Attempt Near Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP) — The 35-year-old son of Mexico's ambassador to the United States was found dead yesterday after being kidnapped by guerrillas who reportedly demanded \$2 million "for the struggle of the proletariat."

A police source said that an autopsy showed that Hugo Margain was shot once in the leg and bled to death. Police sources said that the body was found in a field yesterday morning about 12 hours after the shooting.

Mr. Margain, director of the Institute of Philosophy at the University of Philosophy, reportedly was riding in his car with an American friend, Justin Evans. Bodyguards were following in another car.

Mr. Margain's father, Hugo Margain Sr., is serving his second tour as ambassador to the United States.

A police report said that the car was intercepted by an auto containing four men and a woman.

"When the bodyguards tried to intervene," the report said, "a burst of submachine-gun fire. A bodyguard was wounded. Return fire by the bodyguards also presumably wounded one of the attackers, but they all managed to escape."

It is believed that Mr. Margain was killed in the shootout. Mr. Evans was wounded, but not seriously.



Cosmonauts Bykovsky, Kovalenok, Jaehn and Ivanchenkov talk to ground controllers.

Salyut-6 Cosmonauts Busy Testing and Tasting

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The four cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 Soviet space laboratory tested each other's senses of taste and time today to study the effects of space life on human perceptions, Tass reported.

The four also photographed the earth with a special six-lensed camera designed by the Carl Zeiss Jena factory in East Germany.

The MKF-6M multispectral camera enabled the cosmonauts to photograph 130-mile sectors of the earth in all six monochromatic frequencies of the spectrum at the same time, providing valuable

information for geologists, geophysicists, agricultural experts and environment engineers, Tass said.

Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov have been in the space station since June. Valery Bykovsky of the Soviet Union and Sigmund Jaehn of East Germany arrived aboard Soyuz-31 last Sunday and are expected to return to earth this weekend.

If Mr. Kovalenok and Mr. Ivanchenkov remain in space until Sept. 20, they will break the space-flight endurance record of 96 days that was set earlier this year by cosmonauts Georgy Grechko and Col. Yuri Romanenko.

U.S. Has Edge Numerically in Nuclear Race

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The United States has an edge of more than 2-to-1 in the number of warheads it could launch against the Soviet Union in a future nuclear conflict, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

But it said that Soviet warheads are more powerful.

The institute is an independent center for information and research on problems of security, defense and control. In its annual "military balance" survey, the institute said that the United States could launch more than 11,000 warheads — almost twice as many as a decade ago — compared with 4,500 that the Russians could launch.

But the Soviet total, it said, will rise to more than 7,500 in the early 1980s, and "its individual warheads have significantly higher yields than U.S. ones."

On the ground in Europe, the institute said, the Russians have a huge and increasing edge in numbers of troops, tanks and guns. It said previous NATO superiority in quality of weapons is being eroded.

Low-Flying, Ground-Launched Limitless Cruise Missile Studied by U.S. Air Force

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — The Air Force is studying a nuclear-powered cruise missile that could fly low enough to escape radar detection all the way from the United States to the Soviet Union.

Such a missile would be a significant advancement over the short-range cruise missiles that President Carter has decided to build for the 1980s over Soviet objections.

Although this advanced missile, the Intercontinental Cruise Missile, or ICCM, is only an idea, the interest of the Air Force gives a glimpse of what could become a new weight on the superpowers' arms balance.

A cruise missile is like a small plane without a pilot. It flies an H-bomb to the target by "feeling" its way along radar beams that compare features on the ground with a computer map.

Two Types

The Pentagon already is developing two different cruise missiles. The "Alchem" for air launched cruise missile and the "Slickem" for the sea-launched missile.

Hybrid Idea

One idea being explored is to build a hybrid missile — one that would zoom aloft on rocket power and then maneuver through the sky on a tiny airplane engine.

Backers of this concept said that the rocket launch would keep the weapon from being destroyed on the ground by a sudden enemy attack while the slower flying would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Vietnam Breaks Silence, Denies Taking China Hill

By Jay Marthews

HONG KONG, Aug. 31 (WP) — Vietnam today called a report that it had occupied a hill in Chinese territory "a fabrication," thus ending its five-day silence on the most serious charge so far in the feud between the two former socialist allies.

The official Vietnam news agency issued a statement rejecting reports by Peking that Vietnamese troops had occupied China's Botten Ridge and dug trenches and erected barbed wire around the ridge on Chinese territory.

"This distortion is aimed at covering up a series of criminal actions . . . against Vietnam by Peking,"

the agency said in a dispatch reaching here.

After a bloody scuffle last Friday involving Chinese refugees in the border area, Vietnamese forces had to insure security and order in the Vietnam border areas, according to the official English translation of the Hanoi statement.

The statement denied that Vietnamese forces had occupied the hill, but it seemed to leave open the possibility that they had been in Chinese territory at least temporarily.

Inexplicable Delay

Analysts here were unable to explain the delay in the response from Hanoi, which has been quick in the past to answer Chinese charges during their escalating propaganda war. The Chinese have not referred specifically to the occupation since Monday, when the Chinese news agency released a detailed description of the alleged entrenched Vietnamese position on the hill. It is not known what the present situation is at the tense border area known as the Friendship Pass.

Peking failed to mention the Bonien occupation in its account of its diplomatic protest to Hanoi yesterday over an alleged Aug. 12 violation of the border by Vietnamese border patrolmen. Some analysts suggested that the failure to mention the more recent and more serious occupation, coupled with Vietnam's response, indicated that the Vietnamese were not now occupying the hill and that a dangerous clash between Chinese and Vietnamese forces had been averted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Creeping Occupation' Dayan Cites Threat From Syrian Force

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday told his senior staff that "creeping occupation" by the Syrian Army in Lebanon could lead to the placement of Syrian missiles and Soviet advisers along Israel's border.

Mr. Dayan said that the urgency of the situation in Lebanon, where Israeli-supported Christian militias have been under attack by the Syrians, will be conveyed to the "highest levels" of the U.S. government when the Israeli delegation to the Camp David summit arrives in the United States on Sunday.

The warning by Mr. Dayan to his top advisers in a closed meeting yesterday was related to reports by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in what appeared to be an intensification of Israel's efforts to focus attention on Lebanon without appearing to threaten military intervention. The same warning, government officials said, was given to U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affairs Samuel Hart in a meeting yesterday with Mr. Dayan, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

There was no mention of military intervention in Mr. Dayan's remarks to his staff, nor in a speech to the United Jewish Appeal in Jerusalem.



Moshe Dayan

When asked whether Mr. Dayan's warning was conjectural or whether it was based on intelligence forecasts, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "It . . . pointed out a possible aim. We are aware of the

historical aim of Syria to take over Lebanon and establish a greater Syria. We know how Syria is slicing the salami."

In his speech to the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Dayan said, "Of course, we are concerned with Camp David, but we cannot ignore other things happening."

"As usual, at the time we do not appreciate probably enough the importance of such events. Only when you read eventually the history, then you think . . . 'You know what happened in 1978, Syria just moved in and took over Lebanon,' and at the time it just slips between your fingers," Mr. Dayan said.

He added, "It is happening now — now in Czechoslovakia, but here next to our door and it will have repercussions on our security."

Mr. Dayan also said that the United States will be urged to consider the "humanitarian" aspects of the fighting in Lebanon, and to consider that if the Christian militias are defeated Lebanon will turn into a "slaughterhouse" of reprisals against Christian civilians.

Mr. Dayan was said to have reminded his staff that the plight of Christians "brings up to the memory of the Jewish people a very dark era of Jewish history."

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, said it had no knowledge of the Soviet Union issuing a warning, directly or indirectly, against Israeli

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Canada, Australia, New Zealand

3 U.S. Allies Reportedly Sounded on Mideast Unit

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The United States has approached Canada, Australia and New Zealand about the possibility of establishing an international peacekeeping force on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, an Israeli report said today.

A dispatch from Washington in the Jerusalem Post quoted "well-placed U.S. sources" as saying that each of the three U.S. allies rejected the approach with "a certain receptiveness."

Carter administration officials had discussed the possibility of an international force with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Post said, and Mr. Carter might raise the concept at the Camp David summit next week.

The U.S. idea, according to the Post report, would make an international force part of arrangements to guarantee Israel's security in a general Middle East peace settlement.

Sadat Might Agree

The force would not necessarily replace an Israeli military presence on the West Bank or in Gaza during a minimum five-year interim period, but the Post said that the United States envisaged withdrawal of Israeli troops from populated areas to six or eight strategically placed garrisons.

Citing its sources, the Post said there was no guarantee that Israel would accept such a plan, but Egyptian President Anwar Sadat could be expected to agree to it.

The Post report appeared after several reports saying that Mr. Carter was considering stationing

Former Rebel Is Premier In Chad Switch

PARIS, Aug. 31 (IHT) — The appointment as premier of Chad of Hissene Habre, until recently the leader of an armed rebellion, has been welcomed here as auguring peace after 15 years of on-and-off civil war in the sprawling country.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing wired his "most cordial congratulations" to Chad's President Felix Malloum yesterday. He looked ahead to the "peace and unity that the country's development and the welfare of its citizens require."

Mr. Habre, who studied in France and later led anti-government Touareg guerrillas in the Tibesti region of the north, was appointed in N'Djamena on Tuesday to set up a government of national union.

A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said that the appointment was "a first step" in a process of reconciliation that France had been advocating for Chad.

National Guardsmen Ignore Truce

17 Killed, 100 Hurt in Fighting in Nicaraguan Town

By Leonard Greenwood

MATAGALPA, Nicaragua, Aug. 31 — At least 17 civilians were killed and nearly 100 wounded here in 30 hours as the Nicaraguan National Guard moved in with air strikes and automatic weapons Tuesday and yesterday to suppress a rebellion of 500 youths armed with pistols and light rifles protesting the dictatorship of President Anastasio Somoza.

Many National Guardsmen also were reported wounded, but military officers here refused to give any information about their casualties.

Red Cross employees and doctors said there were at least nine dead on Tuesday, the first day of heavy fighting. But there reportedly were many more dead in the hilly suburbs north of the city, where the young guerrillas were still in control.

At least eight civilians were killed yesterday and there was still heavy fighting at Archibishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, who had driven 100 miles from the capital of Managua, had failed.

Red Cross workers have counted almost 100 civilians wounded. Many more are thought to be wounded but reportedly are afraid to come into the Red Cross center because the national guard troops might find them there.

At the Montserrat private clinic all 18 beds were occupied by the wounded and more lay on the floor. At another private clinic there were more than 20 wounded.

Red Cross officials said that many of the wounded were women and children hit by rockets fired from two Nicaraguan Air Force planes that flew low over the city for several hours Tuesday afternoon.

A government spokesman in Managua said that the planes were strafing snipers. But Red Cross officials and ambulance workers said that most of the victims of the rocket attacks were refugees trying to get away from the firing.

The two air force planes flew over the city again yesterday morning, sending machine-gun fire onto parts of the city.

Hundreds of people fled from Matagalpa carrying clothes, television sets and radios on their heads

and backs. More than 300 arrived at the main Red Cross depot in one wave yesterday morning. They were fed and asked to leave again to make way for new refugees arriving with hungry children.

The strongest attack by the national guard was an assault on the Hotel Souza, a small family hotel.

Guardsmen closing in on a guerrilla post tried to take refuge in the hotel, but the doors and windows were barricaded. The guardsmen broke down the doors and wooden shutters and entered with automatic weapons firing.

Four unarmed civilians in the front of the hotel were killed.

The attack on the hotel took place during a truce arranged by the Red Cross and the archbishop in the early afternoon.

It was one of many national guard violations of the truce witnessed by Red Cross workers, church officials and reporters.

Very quickly after the truce had been announced, it became obvious that the national guard was taking advantage of the cease-fire to advance into areas held by the young guerrillas.

Many streets were barricaded

with concrete blocks, wooden beams and oil drums. Broken glass was inches deep and there were nails to puncture the tires of national guard vehicles.

Peace Mission

An ambulance, with passengers waving Red Cross flags from open windows, cruised slowly through the streets with Sister Marta Frech Lopez, of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity, the leader of a peace delegation, telling of the truce through a loudspeaker on the roof.

As the car moved down Central Street, troops opened fire in another direction. The truce had been on for an hour. The car swung left and up the hill into one of the poorer, hilltop suburbs where the young guerrillas had their strongholds.

Behind the ambulance, troops fired up a hill, well to the side of the car. At the next corner, two young guerrillas, wearing jeans, battle-dress tops, boots and baseball caps, with masked faces, returned the fire, shooting at the troops behind us.

At the corner, the car swung left

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Vatican Is Accused of Turning Shady Profits From Its Wealth

ROME, Aug. 31 (AP) — Italy's leading economic weekly accused the Vatican bank today of helping some of the country's richest people evade the laws against transfer of capital abroad. It appealed to Pope John Paul I to impose "order and morality" on the church's finances.

In an open letter to the new pope, Paolo Panerai, editor of *Il Mondo*, said that the Vatican's financial dealings included "speculation in unhealthy waters."

"Is it right that the Vatican operates in markets like a speculator?" Mr. Panerai asked. "Is it right that it has a bank whose acts help Italian transfer capital and evade taxes?"

There was no immediate comment from the Vatican. *Il Mondo* is published by the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera*, Italy's largest and one of its most respected newspapers.

The editor said that the Vatican, "despite reforms by Pope Paul VI, continues to live with a dramatic contradiction in the most temporal manifestation of the earth: money."

"Unscrupulous Channels" "Believe us, Your Holiness," Mr. Panerai wrote, "we understand well the Vatican's need to have financial autonomy to sustain its apparatus to spread the faith, in addition to

pious works. We believe that is right. But don't you think, Your Holiness, that to achieve those objectives there are ways other than the most unscrupulous channels that capitalism offers?"

Mr. Panerai said that the Vatican was heavily involved in stock and money markets and that the director of its bank, Bishop Paul Marcinkus of Cicero, Ill., "is the only bishop who sits on the board of directors of a lay bank in one of the fiscal paradises of capitalism — the Cisalpine Overseas Bank of Nassau."

Accompanying the open letter was an unsigned report entitled "The Wealth of Peter." It asserted that Bishop Marcinkus looked after Vatican investments in various parts of the world through the Continental Bank in Chicago.

The report said that the Vatican bank, called the Institute for Religious Works, held deposits estimated at \$2 billion, and that its 7,000 depositors included "some of the biggest Italian industrialists and businessmen." The report gave no names.

Bank Collapse

It said that these men used the accounts to transfer their holdings abroad in violation of currency laws forbidding transfer of capital earned in Italy.

Il Mondo said that the Vatican lost about \$80 million in the collapse of the banking empire of fugitive Sicilian financier Michele Sindona, who was convicted in absentia of bank fraud and sentenced to 3½ years in jail. Mr. Sindona is fighting extradition from New York.

The paper said that the Vatican had extensive investments in gold and stocks in the United States, including shares in General Motors, General Electric, Shell, Gulf Oil, Bethlehem Steel, IBM, TWA and Pan American.

"As for real estate, the Vatican can be considered one of the biggest property-holders in the world. In Rome alone, the Holy See owns 5,000 rented apartments which bring in \$4 million a year," *Il Mondo* said.

Last year the independent weekly *L'Europeo* reported that the Vatican and its religious orders owned at least a quarter of Rome's real estate and sold properties at windfall profits without paying Italian taxes.

Secret Finances

The Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* called the *L'Europeo* report "methodical scandalism" and "anti-clericalism" aimed at driving religious institutions out of Rome. It denied that the Vatican evaded taxes. Some transactions were made, the paper said, not for speculation but "for functional necessity or for charity."

Vatican finances are secret, but last week the *Turin daily La Stampa*, quoting "financial experts," estimated the Vatican's wealth in real estate and other investments at between \$600 million and \$720 million.

The Holy See rejects reports that it is rich. In 1970, when published reports put the Vatican's capital investment in and out of Italy at \$12 billion, the Vatican said that the true total was less than \$130 million.

Pope Paul often referred to the financial difficulties of the church, brushing aside reports of fabulous Vatican riches. He once said that the church "must be poor and appear poor."

His successor was noted for cost-cutting while patriarch of Venice, authorizing his churches to sell gold to help the handicapped. "The true treasures of the church are its poor," the new pope once remarked.

Pope Offers Vatican Aid On International Issues

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I, addressing ambassadors from 51 nations today, offered the Vatican's "services" in the search for solutions to international problems and in shaping world public opinion.

The pontiff conceded that he was

inexperienced in foreign affairs, having spent almost all of his life in the region of Venice. He avoided touching on specific international issues.

The pope spoke in French, delivering a prepared address during his first formal meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See. In addition to mission chiefs, many embassy aides attended the audience.

The pontiff seemed careful not to depart from his written text, as he had done, to the bafflement of high Vatican officials and reporters, when he spoke to the cardinals in an audience yesterday.

In today's remarks, Pope John Paul pointed out that the Vatican's diplomatic possibilities were limited because it lacked temporal power and had "no economic interest to discuss." It would not interfere "in the merely temporal, technical and political affairs that have importance for your governments," he said.

Pope John Paul noted that the number of countries maintaining formal relations with the Holy See had greatly increased under his predecessor, Pope Paul VI, and affirmed that the Vatican foreign service was not an anachronism.

This appeared to be a rebuttal of criticisms by liberal Roman Catholic theologians who for some time have urged the Vatican to dismantle its costly network of nunciatures, or papal embassies, in many world capitals.

The Vatican is collaborating with national governments and participating in international efforts to help achieve detente and disarmament, attain peace, and contribute to humanitarian relief actions and development, the pope declared. He said that the Holy See would continue such activities whenever they appeared to be "welcome, fruitful and commensurate to our means."

Furthermore, the pontiff added, the Roman Catholic church had what might be called a "pastoral" mission in international affairs — by enlightening Christians and public opinion in general on "the fundamental principles that guarantee true civilization and real brotherhood between peoples."

Independence Day

Marked by Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Malaysia celebrated its 21st year of independence from Britain today with a mammoth parade through the streets of the capital.

Thousands of students, workers, soldiers and government officials participated in the parade in light morning rain.

Britain Agrees to Accept Full Airbus Partnership

(Continued from Page 1)

sons, that any requirement for wide-bodied aircraft of medium size and range could most satisfactorily be met by the 310," Mr. Varley said.

The Boeing 757 will carry 160 to 180 persons and cost an estimated \$17 million each.

"The government is confident that the RB-535 [engine] will prove to be a very successful engine, suitable for powering many of the next generation of civil airliners currently being developed," Mr. Varley said. "Its launch keeps Britain in the big league of the international aero-engine business."

Confirming its order for 19 Boeing 757s, British Airways said that it expected to begin making delivery of the planes in time to put them into commercial service by the summer of 1983.

The chairman of British Airways, Sir Frank McFadden, said he was very pleased to learn of the government's decision to allow it to buy the 757, "particularly as it will enable us to continue our very long and close association with Rolls-Royce."

'Most Suitable'

"The Boeing 757 is the most suitable short-haul design that has been offered to us for service on our denser routes and it will fit particularly well into our European network," he added.

The order for Boeing 757s is separate from the airline's earlier purchase, announced in July, of 19 Boeing 737 short-haul airliners. They are due to enter British Airways service in 1980.

Development cost of the RB211-535 is expected to total about £250 million, but Rolls-Royce reportedly hopes sales of the engine will come to £1 billion. The engine will have a thrust of 33,000 to 39,000 pounds.

Meanwhile, Eastern Airlines announced today that it has ordered 21 Boeing 757s with an option on 24 more.

The Boeing Co. has now sold a total of 275 jets this year.

The 757 has the body of a 727, one aisle and six seats abreast, but it is longer, with a new wing, new engine, new landing gear and greater fuel efficiency.

Guingaud Plans Trip

ABU DHABI, Aug. 31 (UPI) — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guingaud will pay an official visit to the United Arab Emirates in November for talks on the promotion of bilateral cooperation, the official Emirates news agency said today.



Mother grieves over coffin carrying body of her 12-year-old son killed in Matagalpa.

17 Die in Matagalpa, Truce Is Ignored

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and stopped. The driver motioned to the guerrillas and they waved angry hands of rejection to the offer to talk. Sister Marta got out of the car, microphone in hand, and emphasized that a truce had been declared.

Discuss Demands

One, armed with a rifle, ran to the car, the other covering him with a revolver. For a moment, the shooting stopped. The youth listened to the nun.

Shcharansky's Wife Files A New Appeal to Kremlin

OTTAWA, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Avital Shcharansky, in a petition charging numerous violations of Soviet law in the conviction and imprisonment of her husband, Anatoli Shcharansky, in Moscow last month for treason, yesterday filed a formal request through the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa for intervention in the case by the top Soviet appeal authority.

An 800-page document, addressed to the procurator-general of the Soviet Union and citing the alleged irregularities and voluminous other material pertinent to the case, was delivered to the embassy by an Ottawa court bailiff on behalf of Mrs. Shcharansky's Canadian lawyer, Irwin Cotler, a prominent civil-rights attorney and professor of law at McGill University, Montreal.

At a news conference in a meeting room used by the Justice Committee of the Canadian Parliament, with Mr. Cotler as her interpreter, Mrs. Shcharansky said that the legal action was taken in Ottawa because her husband is a Canadian and because of the Canadian government's strong support of her husband's case.

New Campaign Phase

The appeal to the procurator-general represents a new phase in the campaign to free her husband, with his defenders meeting the Soviet authorities "on their own ground" by invoking Soviet law, she said. Mrs. Shcharansky, a 30-year-old mathematician, was sentenced by a Moscow court on July 14 to 10 years in a labor camp. The charges against him followed his rise to prominence as a civil-rights activist.

The gist of the legal case brought

"We want to know your demands, what you want," she said. "We are not interested in a truce," he replied. "They won't respect it. We've been caught too many times like that before."

Sister Marta explained that other groups of guerrillas in other hillside suburbs had agreed to the truce and had put forth their demands. After more arguing, his companion also came forward.

"We want the National Guard out of here," said the first youth. "We want the planes to leave and

stop the rocket firing. We want the military post at Sabaco [a few miles south of Matagalpa] evacuated."

"Are those all your demands?" she asked.

"All except the usual," he replied.

"The usual?"

Somoza "Should Go" "Yes, that he [President Somoza] should go. Without that nothing else matters. That's what it's all about, Sister. We've tried everything else. We've tried every peaceful approach."

Sister Marta leaned over and put her hand on the youth's shoulder. "Listen to reason," she said. "If you don't, you're going to die. You have these little guns, and they have planes and modern weapons."

"Sister, we found we achieved nothing sitting at home. This is the only way."

A burst of gunfire was heard from the guardsmen around the corner and down the hill. The "truce" was 90 minutes old. The teen-ager with the revolver ran back to the corner and fired down the hill. Two other youngsters, armed with rifles, crawled out from behind a church behind him across the street.

They wriggled through the grass and hid behind a concrete cross, taking aim down the hill. Sister Marta put her hand on the young man's shoulder again. "For the love of God, stop this," she said.

"Tell them, not us, sister. You saw who started it again."

Sister Marta let him go back to the corner where he stood beside his colleague, firing.

Sniper Fire

The Red Cross car moved on. There were snipers at every corner, it seemed. The car swung into another street and two young women came running. The driver stopped as a burst of automatic fire came from a national guard sniper who had worked his way higher into the hills. The two women ducked down beside the car and talked through the open back door.

The firing got worse, and the door of a house a few yards away opened and a man beckoned the young women. "Get in here," he said, and the two women scurried toward him. The door slammed and the heavy wooden bolt slid into place. The street was deserted again.

To the left, 200 or 300 yards away, there was a new burst of heavy automatic firing that went on a long time.

We did not know it until a few minutes later, but the Souza Hotel was being raided.

The truce still had 15 minutes to go.

© Los Angeles Times

2 Chess Masters Agree to 18th Set Tomorrow

MANTLA, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The world chess championship will be resumed Saturday after the Soviets agreed to sit a Russian parapsychologist in the back row and Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi agreed to take off his one-way tinted eyeglasses.

"He's going to play on Saturday for the 18th game," British Grandmaster Michael Stean, a Korchnoi aide, said after conferring with the challenger and chess jury member Ed Edmondson of the United States.

Mr. Stean had rushed to Manila from Baguio, the site of the championship 120 miles north, after Mr. Korchnoi telephoned his desire at 3 a.m. to have the previously postponed 18th game reset for Saturday.

Aides in Baguio said that the compromise involved agreement by Soviet tactician Anatoli Karpov to have his alleged "mind bender," Dr. Vladimir Zouhar, sit with the Russian delegation in the upper back row.

In turn, Mr. Korchnoi dropped his demand to have a one-way mirror set up at the playing hall which would enable the crowd to see the players but prevent the protagonists from viewing the crowd and agreed to take off the one-way tinted eyeglasses he had worn in the past games to prevent Mr. Karpov from seeing his eye movements and anticipating his moves.

As ETA Threatens Killings

Spain Is Said Sanctioning Police Union for Protest

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Aug. 31 (NYT) — A major shake-up appears to be under way in the command structure of the Spanish police, after another outbreak of terrorism — four policemen were murdered Monday — and a verbal attack on the government from a rightist policemen's union.

According to several accounts, the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez plans to move firmly against the authors of an angry manifesto issued in the name of the Professional Association of Police (PAP), which declared itself "saddly fed up" with "empty" condemnations of terrorism.

The statement, which was given to Spanish reporters at Madrid's police headquarters, lamented what it called "indiscriminate" amnesty measures, and called on ordinary citizens to express their demands for "order, security and justice."

A similar note issued by a police association in Bilbao, in the Basque region, accused Spaniards of "complicity by silence" in the face of terrorism and the government of responding with "vague words of condemnation."

In response, the General Directorate of Security, which runs the police in Spain, issued a note of its own calling the manifesto "inopportune" and denying that the government had deprived the country's 65,000 civil guardsmen and 38,000 national policemen of the means to combat terrorism.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa was reported planning to fire the men behind the association statement, including an official who had served as the right-hand man of Madrid's former police chief.

Since the gradual advent of democracy in Spain, the handling of the police has been one of the trickiest chores facing the reformist Suarez government. On the one hand, the government has been under constant pressure to fire police officials who loyally served Franco; on the other, it has tried to quash overt political moves by policemen.

After a public demonstration by policemen in Madrid in December, 1976, for example, 46 members of the paramilitary civil guard were fired for taking part.

A sapping campaign of terrorism, which is concentrated in the Basque region and has taken individual policemen as its main targets, has aggravated the government's problems with the police.

The killings have nurtured exasperation and fear among policemen — but at the same time have raised questions about their efficiency in combating terrorism in the first place.

In an editorial, the liberal *Madrid daily El Pais* focused on what it called "the worrisome incapacity of our police agents to prevent these crimes, pursue and capture the guilty and determine the true profile of this monstrous and criminal conspiracy against the lives of the servants of public order, military officers and democratic institutions."

Initially, the government seemed inclined to leave the anti-terrorism struggle to "old hands" from the Franco era experts in their time in hunting underground Communist

and Socialist militants. In this way, some officials reckoned, Franco-era cops could establish their loyalty to the new democratic order.

One of the most flamboyant of these was Roberto Conesa, who has been accused by onetime political detainees of having been involved in torture sessions in Franco's times.

Early last year after a series of spectacular raids, Mr. Conesa announced that a terrorist outfit called GRAPO had been effectively "dismantled" — and he was duly promoted to a new job as general commissar of information. But now, despite repeated arrests, GRAPO continues to function — and to kill policemen.

It appears that men like Mr. Conesa will now be under scrutiny as Mr. Martin Villa, the interior minister, rethinks his strategy in dealing with urban terrorism. But he is limited by the number of professional policemen he has available to promote, and by a growing unwillingness among army officers to be seconded to command positions in the police, a long-standing Spanish tradition.

At the same time, it appears that Spain's tiny bands of terrorists are not going to give the government a respite as the nation moves toward consolidation of its new institutions through a constitutional referendum expected to be held in November.

The so-called "political-military" wing of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, issued a communiqué yesterday announcing "a permanent offensive against the repressive forces until their dissolution" — an allusion to persistent Basque demands that the region be allowed to police itself.

ETA Threatens Killings

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 31 (AP) — ETA announced yesterday that it will continue its attacks against the Spanish government until the police forces are dissolved.

In a communiqué, ETA threatened to kill Interior Minister Martin Villa and rightist political leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a former Franco minister.

ETA also threatened to kill the Bilbao police chief and other police officers.

The guerrilla organization has claimed responsibility for the slaying of policemen in the Basque towns of Fuenterrabia and Mondragon on Monday.

Police Unionists Suspended

MADRID, Aug. 31 (AP) — The Interior Ministry has suspended the policemen responsible for the action manifesto criticizing the government, police sources said today.

The Interior Ministry had said its report that an investigation had been opened and sanctions would follow. Today police sources said that the 14 members of the police association's executive had been suspended indefinitely and without salary from their police jobs.

3 Leftist Parties In Iceland Form A New Cabinet

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Three leftist parties announced today that they had formed a new government to be headed by a former premier, Olafur Johansson of the Progressive Party.

The Progressives, Social Democrats and the Communists will each hold three Cabinet posts. The Interior ministry will go to Social Democratic Party chairman Benedikt Groendal, a believer in keeping Iceland in NATO.

New Cruise Studied

(Continued from Page 1)

enable it to be recalled after launch as a manned bomber.

The Air Force's interest in an intercontinental Cruise missile marks a return to a 1950s concept that lost out to the ballistic missiles that dominate the U.S. land-based strategic offense.

The thinking at that time was that only manned or unmanned planes could carry the heavy H-bombs of that era from the United States to the Soviet Union.

One unmanned plane of that era — an early long-range Cruise missile called *Snark* — crashed several times off Florida during flight tests. With the arrival of the lighter, case-sized H-bombs, ballistic missiles took over from the *Snark* and other cumbersome Cruise missiles.

Today, Cruise missile engines are much smaller and more efficient than those tried on *Snark*.

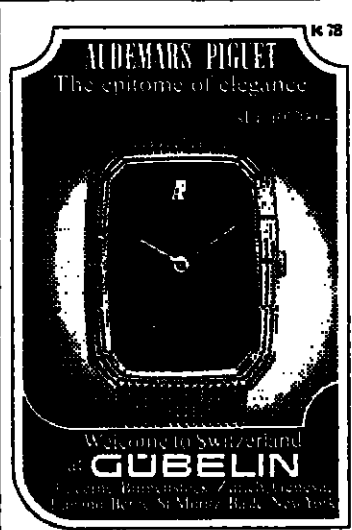
Small nuclear engines, pursued by the Pentagon in the 1950s and 1960s and then abandoned as impractical for bombers or missiles, also have fresh appeal as evidenced by the Air Force's expressed interest in them for a global Cruise missile.

U.S. Tests Blast on MX

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 31 (UPI) — The Defense Department yesterday concluded a series of tests for the proposed MX intercontinental ballistic missile by exploding a powerful charge to simulate the effects of a nuclear blast on the missile's storage systems. The test was 35 miles south of Lake Havasu City.

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In Probe of Phantom Work

50 Indictments Expected
In U.S. Agency Kickbacks

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — U.S. grand juries are expected in the next several months to indict 50 General Services Administration employees, contractors and suppliers on charges of bribery and fraud, GSA Administrator Jay Solomon said yesterday.

The grand juries, under direction of U.S. prosecutors in Washington and in Baltimore, have been told that some GSA employees were bribed by companies that repair federal buildings and provide office supplies for U.S. agencies, according to sources close to the investigations.

In return for the alleged bribes, the companies were paid by GSA for repair work that was never done and supplies that were never delivered, according to the sources.

"We expect 50 indictments in the next few months," Mr. Solomon said at a press conference to discuss the latest developments in the broadening scandal that has enveloped the \$5-billion-a-year U.S. agency.

Vincent Alto, a former Justice

Department organized-crime prosecutor hired by Mr. Solomon to help clean up the GSA, said that "similar situations" involving payments for repair or maintenance work never done are being uncovered by GSA's internal investigators in federal buildings in Boston, Texas, New York City, New Jersey and Southern California.

In other developments in the GSA probes, it was learned that:

- Four or five repair and maintenance contractors have agreed to plead guilty to lesser charges of defrauding the government in return for providing U.S. prosecutors here with evidence against GSA officials who received payoffs from the contractors, according to sources.

- The new leadership of the GSA is preparing to fire a number of GSA employees who approved payments for repair work never done. Many of them are expected to be targets of criminal investigations.

- The GSA yesterday canceled all contracts to buy electronic calculators from Government Marketing Services Inc., a Rockville, Md., company described in a Washington Post story last Friday as supplying the GSA with products at higher prices than those available at local retail stores. The company sold GSA \$2.9 million worth of goods last year.

Carter Demands
Trimmed Raises
For the Military

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — President Carter announced today that he wants to make an example of the country's 2.1 million military personnel by holding their pay raises to 5.5 percent — nearly 3 percent less than recommended.

The pay proposal also covers 1.4 million civilian employees of the government. Strengthening his fight against inflation, Mr. Carter said that he was rejecting the recommendation of a federal advisory committee for an increase of 8.4 percent that would have brought government employees more in line with those in private industry.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Carter said that he is submitting the 5.5 percent raise to "allow the federal government to set an example for labor and industry and lead the fight against inflation by example, and not just words alone."

The Federal Pay Comparability Act requires that Mr. Carter adjust, effective on Oct. 1 each year, the salary rates of federal employees. He has urged unions and private employers to try to hold wage increases down to 5.5 percent.

Governor Takes
Lead in Close
Alaska Primary

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 31 (AP) — Late returns from Alaska's eight-day-old primary election have moved Republican Gov. Jay Hammond from a 900-vote deficit into a 36-vote lead over former Gov. Walter Hickel, who also served as interior secretary in the Cabinet of Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Hammond moved to the front last night following the tabulation of about 6,700 absentee and questioned ballots, but the winner may not be known until mid-September.

In Alaska, ballots of voters who go to polls in the wrong precinct are set aside for counting during the week after the election. The questioned votes are not allowed to be counted in state legislative races, but they are tabulated in statewide contests.

Officials said that there still may be a few scattered absentee ballots in the mails and that a formal review of returns by state canvassing boards probably will result in a change of several hundred votes between candidates.

Harris Pair Pleads Guilty
To Kidnapping of Hearst

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP) — William and Emily Harris, members of the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army, today pleaded guilty to a charge of simple kidnapping in the abduction of Patricia Hearst 4½ years ago.

Alameda County Superior Court Judge Stanley Golde accepted the plea and set sentencing for Oct. 3. The original charge of kidnapping with bodily harm, which would have eliminated the possibility of parole upon conviction, was dismissed.

California Cut
In Taxes Signed

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 31 (WP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. yesterday signed a \$1-billion tax-cut bill to deplete the California treasury's politically embarrassing tax surplus.

The measure, which takes effect in January, contains major breaks for income taxpayers, home sellers, the elderly, welfare recipients and the disabled.

The tax slash was possible because of the state's rapidly growing surplus, expected to approach \$2.4 billion by the end of this fiscal year, even after appropriating \$4.1 billion to local governments affected by the property tax cuts that were mandated by Proposition 13.

Although Mr. Solomon was not more specific yesterday, sources familiar with the grand jury investigations said that 12 indictments are expected in Washington and two groups of 20 indictments each are expected in Baltimore.

Until recently, none of the GSA building managers who allegedly approved payments for work never done had shown signs of wanting to confess and implicate superiors in return for leniency in the severity of the charges to be placed against them.

"Not Typical Crooks"

"These are not typical crooks," a well-informed source said. "They've been doing it [stealing from the government] for a long time, and there's a lot of camaraderie among them. There's a lot of peer group pressure [not to confess]."

However, in recent weeks, that solid front appears to have begun to crumble. "They really believe now that this is not going away," the source said.

Asked yesterday if he could explain how the GSA became involved in such scandals, Mr. Solomon, who was appointed by President Carter more than a year ago, said:

"This agency was created to give [other government agencies] service regardless of rules and regulations. . . . This agency was given a lot of reports and audits pointing out illegal activity that were never used. There was a delegation of power that allowed the loose practices to continue."

The GSA provides government workers with office space and supplies, telephones, computers, record-keeping facilities, cars and the like. It is the government's landlord, real-estate broker, purchasing agent, office manager and archivist, an agency that employs 34,000.

Mr. Solomon said that he will hire 50 inspectors to review repair and maintenance work on a spot-check basis, as well as additional internal auditors and investigators. He said he is also establishing a separate office of complaints to handle criticisms from the General Accounting Office, Congress, contractors, GSA employees and the public.

The Harrises, smiling broadly, entered the courtroom to an outburst of applause from some spectators. They each read brief statements declaring their pride in kidnapping Miss Hearst and taking "full responsibility" for their actions.

Harris, sitting on the counsel table and facing the spectators, said that his feelings were "complex . . . but there is relief that the uncertainty of the past few years is over." He said that eight members of the terrorist group planned and carried out the kidnapping.

Miss Hearst, now 24, is serving time in prison on a bank robbery conviction. She has identified William Harris as one of three persons who burst into her Berkeley apartment, viciously beat her boyfriend and kidnapped her at gunpoint. She also identified Mrs. Harris as having been in the getaway car that night.

The Harrises already are serving sentences of 11 years to life after a 1976 conviction on kidnapping, robbery and auto theft charges stemming from a bungled shoplifting attempt in Los Angeles on May 16, 1974.



WATER-WALKING PRACTICE — Bill Tabor, 44, who hopes to become the second man to "walk" across the English Channel, practices with his Sidewinder invention on a Dallas lake. U.S. Army Sgt. Walter Robinson "walked" the channel Aug. 25 on a raftlike contraption.

Divisive Issue on California Ballot

Bar on Gay Teachers Assailed

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Battle lines have begun to form over the hottest issue on the California general-election ballot, an initiative that would require school boards to dismiss teachers who are open homosexuals.

The opposition group, called the "No on 6 Committee," from the

measure's position on the ballot, has announced that its supporters include the Human Rights Foundation, the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union, teachers' groups, the Los Angeles City Council and many others.

"We're trying to raise \$1 million for our campaign," said Jerry Berg, an attorney and board member of

the Human Rights Foundation, and one of four co-chairmen of the opposition group in Northern California. "We intend to wage an all-out campaign to defeat this insidious measure."

The Rev. Donald Seaton, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Oakland, said at the news conference where Mr. Berg spoke. "If we fail to act to thwart this attempt to make inroads on the way people live, the lives of all of us can be invaded."

Singled Out

Joan-Marie Shelley, vice president of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers and another of the group's co-chairmen, said that teachers objected to being singled out for "a particular invasion of our privacy and a particular invasion of our constitutional rights."

"It would demoralize us by casting suspicion on us uniquely," said Miss Shelley. "The only behavior on the part of a teacher that I view as being a legitimate concern of the state is that behavior which has to do with our professional conduct in the classroom."

The initiative was a product of a campaign led by State Sen. John Briggs of Fullerton — a conservative bastion of Orange County, south of Los Angeles. Rep. Briggs is a Republican-Conservative and was a serious candidate for the Republican nomination for governor at the time he began the campaign against homosexual teachers.

Sen. Briggs made the initiative a plank in his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination. He dropped out of that race just before the June primary.

The initiative provides for filing charges against teachers, teachers' aides, school administrators and counselors "for advocating, soliciting, imposing, encouraging or promoting private or public sexual acts defined in the penal code between persons of the same sex in a manner likely to come to the attention of other employees or students, or publicly and indiscreetly engaging in said actions."

Hearings Required

The initiative sets up requirements for boards to conduct hearings when violations of the rules are charged. If a teacher is dismissed, hearings, written findings and judicial-review rights are set out.

The opposition campaign has been slowly building. Some opponents who are homosexual and are educators have expressed concern that just by being identified as do-gooders in the campaign against the initiative they may open themselves to being later attacked under its provisions, if it becomes law.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. said he would oppose the initiative. "I think it's unconstitutional," he said. "I think the courts will throw it out, either before or after the election. It's overkill. It would lead to witch-hunts."

Attorney General Evelle Younger, the Republican nominee for governor, has taken a neutral position.

Veto Suggested

Mr. Carter again suggested two weeks ago that he would veto the appropriations bill, lamenting that he had not done so with last year's version.

For months, the administration has been sending signals that the authorization bill may be vetoed. It will emerge from Congress with lower waterway user fees than Mr. Carter wanted and with easier standards for project authorization.

Environmentalists, led by the National Wildlife Federation and the Environmental Policy Center, think that vetoes are essential first steps if Mr. Carter is to have any success in establishing the water policy he has laid out.

"He has made the new water policy a centerpiece of his domestic legislation," said Brent Blackwelder of the Environmental Policy Center. "Carter will be regarded as the world's biggest pushover if he doesn't veto these bills."

Cosmos-1029 Is Up

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1029. Tass reported.

Study Finds Old Teachers Obstacles

Money Cure Fails U.S. Schools

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (NYT) — A Rand Corp. study has concluded that a 12-year, multibillion-dollar U.S. program to improve education is a failure and blamed simplistic assumptions that more money and new technology alone could make a difference.

"Neither more money, more information, nor more technical assistance by themselves have consistently improved educational practice," the nonprofit research organization said.

Its findings were contained in the final report of a four-year study of the impact of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which at its inception was hailed as the impetus for a "decade of reform" that would help eliminate illiteracy and improve educational opportunities for minority and poor children. More than \$10 billion has been spent on the effort.

Rand said that the concept of sending large amounts of U.S. aid to local school districts to finance innovative teaching programs sprang from "deep strains of optimism and rationalism in American culture" and attitudes that technology could solve any problem, as exemplified by the nation's campaign to put a man on the moon in the 1960s.

Little Innovation

The report said there had been a few successful innovations, but after evaluating hundreds of such programs instituted by local districts, the researchers said:

"Our findings cast serious doubt on the efficacy of providing seed money to promote educational reform. It does stimulate school districts to adopt innovations. But it assures neither successful implementation nor long-run continuation."

"The net return to the federal investment was the adoption of many innovations, the successful implementation of few and the long-run continuation of still fewer."

Although the availability of U.S. aid started a rush for funds by local schools, few applied much planning or the necessary local commitment to assure success, the report said.

If U.S. educational aid programs aimed at improving the quality of

education are to work in the future, Rand asserted, Washington must develop a far more sophisticated understanding of how education works in local schools and must win the support of teachers, principals and other administrators.

"Change cannot be imposed from outside," the report said.

The study covered four basic kinds of U.S. aid: so-called Title III grants, which provided money for a variety of programs suggested by local school districts; "Right-to-Read" programs giving intensive instruction in reading, and special programs in vocational and bilingual education.

The principal authors of the Rand report were Paul Berman and Milbrey McLaughlin.

"Many projects were started simply for the purpose of receiving federal largesse and, so far as we could tell, without any real intentions to deal with central or even not-central local problems," Rand said. "These opportunistic projects were poorly implemented and disappeared with the last federal check."

Significantly, even when innovative programs showed promise of success, many local school districts dropped them after the U.S. seed money dried up because of local "organizational and political factors."

"More expensive projects were no more likely than less expensive ones to be implemented effectively or to lead to teacher change," Rand said.

"More money did not necessarily purchase those things that mattered; it did not buy, for example, more committed teachers, more effective project directors, more concerned principals, etc."

The report said that programs that employed outside consultants, "packaged management approaches" and "one-shot pre-implementation training programs" seldom produced results, and it emphasized that experienced teachers often were the major deterrents to success.

"The number of years of teaching had negative effects; the longer a teacher had taught, the less likely was the project to achieve its goals or to improve student performance. Teachers with many years on the job were less likely to change their practice or continue using the project methods after the end of federal funding."

Teachers Strike
In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31 (AP) — Teachers demanding higher pay went on strike yesterday, disrupting the opening day of school for the city's 91,000 pupils.

The work stoppage, which did not affect private or parochial schools, threatened to spread late yesterday, when school bus drivers and maintenance workers voted 280-6 to strike when their contract runs out tonight.

The United Teachers of New Orleans is demanding an 8-percent raise and improvements in hospitalization insurance. The school board has offered a 4-percent boost. Starting teachers in New Orleans earn \$10,096 a year; the maximum annual pay for a teacher with a doctorate in education is \$15,250.

U.S. Weighs Prosecution
Of Agee Over New Book

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — The Justice Department is investigating whether it is possible to bring espionage charges against former CIA officer Philip Agee — or perhaps his publisher — over a forthcoming book that is said to identify hundreds of undercover CIA operatives.

The department also is considering civil action in an effort to stop publication of the book, "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe," scheduled to be published next month by Lyle Stuart Inc. of Secaucus, N.J.

But Justice Department officials emphasized in recent interviews that they have made no decision on whether to proceed against Mr. Agee. It is possible, they said, that legal problems may preclude taking any action.

Last year, the Justice Department decided that it would not prosecute Mr. Agee for secrets disclosed in an earlier book, "Inside the Company: CIA Diary."

In that book, Mr. Agee described his years as a CIA agent in Latin America in the 1960s and identified several other undercover operatives.

Laws Questioned

CIA officials were upset by what they believed was the failure of espionage laws to punish such disclosures. But a knowledgeable source said that an espionage charge against Mr. Agee could be counterproductive because a trial would give him a platform to disclose still more CIA secrets.

Civil action — such as the breach-of-contract suit won by the department against Frank Snepp, another former CIA agent who wrote a book — is complicated because Mr. Agee lives abroad and cannot be reached by regular court proceedings.

The Justice Department earlier moved successfully against Victor Marchetti, co-author with John Marks of "The CIA and the Cult of

Intelligence," to delay publication while a judge reviewed CIA deletions.

But a proposed injunction against Mr. Agee's publisher, is complicated, officials acknowledge, because Lyle Stuart never signed a secrecy agreement to protect CIA material. Thus, the government would have to meet the difficult standard of proving irreparable harm, which the U.S. Supreme Court set in the celebrated case involving The New York Times and the Pentagon Papers.

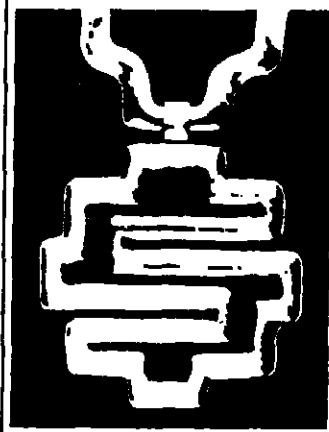
Publisher Charge Considered

A possible espionage charge against the publisher, perhaps for receiving classified information, also is being considered, an official said. But that would be an unprecedented attack on the press and again would raise problems of possible disclosure of secrets at the trial.

Justice Department officials have been reluctant to discuss the specifics of the Agee case, although some have confirmed that the CIA claims that the book will reveal the identities of many undercover agents.

Such unauthorized disclosure of names could be prosecuted because the identities are classified, officials said.

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Treading Water on Vietnam

Who would have imagined that, barely three years after the U.S. collapse in Vietnam, the victorious communist regime would be pleading for political and economic ties with the United States?

It's plain enough how this turnabout has taken place. Vietnam, having moved swiftly (and rashly) from war with neighboring Cambodia to dangerous friction with Cambodia's powerful patrons in Peking, finds Soviet support ardent but inadequate and hopes that the United States can plug the gap. In addition, the Vietnamese need the sort of large-scale cooperation in reconstruction and development that the United States can best provide.

So it is that Hanoi has dropped its demand that Washington pay "reparations" as a condition of political relations. To a recent congressional delegation searching for (and receiving) the remains of additional U.S. servicemen, it expressed its urgent desire to restore — better, to create — normal ties.

Many in the United States see good reason to respond in kind: some to make amends for past U.S. policy; others to cultivate the "Titos," or national communists, of the world; still others to make a buck. Some people in the United States may even feel Vietnam should be unleashed on the murderous regime in Cambodia.

Yet the Carter administration, which came to office promising early reconciliation with Vietnam, is holding back, for considerations variously understandable and substantive. The understandable consideration is that early normalization with a country with which the United States so recently warred would provoke political resentment — without due diplomatic compensation. The substantive

consideration is that it would complicate U.S. relations with China.

Let us expand on that point. China's opening to Washington, initiated by Mao Tse-tung in 1972, came under review in the struggle over his succession. But during the summer the Chinese apparently decided to press the opening with a vengeance to counter pressures from Moscow. The basic explanation no doubt lies in the arcane mysteries of Chinese politics. Alert U.S. diplomacy, represented by Zbigniew Brzezinski in his trip to Peking last May, may also have played a role.

Certainly China needed no urging to rally other nations to stand up to the Kremlin. This summer, however, China has consummated its relations with Japan with a peace treaty. Party Chairman Hua Guo-feng has demonstratively circled the Soviet frontier, visiting the independent-minded states of Yugoslavia, Romania and Iran. And Peking moved to expand its scientific, educational and commercial links with the United States — and its military-supply links with the U.S. European allies. Moreover, it has done this without, so far as we know, extracting from the administration diplomatically excessive and politically dangerous concessions on Taiwan.

It is evident that the United States must manage its relations with Peking with care, especially so as not to provoke the Russians unduly, whose cooperation is essential to keeping the peace. We do not happen to think the administration has gone too far with China. What is beyond cavil, though, is that the United States has no interests in Hanoi even faintly of an order with those it has in Peking. That alone is reason to tread water on Vietnam, while the larger question of China is worked out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Energy — Breeder Problems

The President has cut his vacation short: small wonder. Next week may be the most important of his administration and he'll need all the head start he can get. Next Tuesday comes the Middle East summit meeting, a major test of his grip on foreign affairs. Then, perhaps by Thursday, will come a major domestic test. Senate action on the administration's energy program. Whatever the President's state of preparation for Camp David, on energy he has not a moment to lose.

Only three months ago, Energy Secretary Schlesinger jubilantly proclaimed "the end of the Thirty Years' War." In an exuberantly delicate compromise, House and Senate conferees had agreed to deregulate the price of natural gas. His jubilation was understandable. Deregulation, the subject of heated Congressional debate since 1949, is a crucial component of the administration's energy policy. That policy is, in turn, central to the entire Carter program. But now, shooting has broken out again and the whole fragile compromise may shatter.

The new skirmishing involves breeder reactors. These commonly use — and create — plutonium which, in the wrong hands, can easily be turned into fearsome weapons. The administration has won wide credit for fervently opposing hasty development of breeder reactors. So imagine the consternation caused last week by Republican Sen. McClure of Idaho. The administration, he said, had agreed to pump up spending for breeder research in his state in exchange for his support of gas deregulation. To such Senate foes of plutonium proliferation as Democrat Dale Bumpers and Republican Mark

Hatfield, that looked like an outrageously high price for a vote. They promptly threatened to withdraw their support for gas deregulation.

There is no necessary inconsistency in the administration's position. It rightly opposes rushing to build a breeder intended to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of such reactors. It has never opposed long-term research. Indeed, it would be foolish to do so; breeders may by the year 2000 look like important energy sources. Presumably, that is all the administration had in mind when it agreed to increase research funds from \$1.2 to \$1.5 billion. While increasing spending in exchange for a vote might constitute crass politics-as-usual, that is exactly what some critics think this administration needs more of.

But is that in fact all the administration has in mind? Days have passed but it still has offered no assurance that it remains opposed to plutonium proliferation. For the moment, Sens. Hatfield and Bumpers are left to wonder about a seeming surrender of nuclear principle. And others are left to speculate coarsely about the administration's eagerness to trade favors for votes on energy.

The Carter forces cannot afford many such favors; they surely cannot afford to lose a single vote for the gas compromise. They need to reassure senators opposed to the breeder and get on to the main event, the full Senate vote on the gas compromise. How adroitly — and quickly — they do so will tell much about the future not only of energy but of the Carter administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Iceland Outlook

The fact that the Communists in Iceland have joined with two other political parties to form a coalition government for that island is fraught with peril for the NATO alliance.

Iceland is strategically located insofar as rivalry between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is concerned. It serves as an outpost from which NATO forces can keep tabs on Soviet naval and air traffic. And for that purpose the United States has for years maintained there the Keflavik Air Base.

As long as the air base has been there the Communists have rallied against it, promising to eliminate it and the U.S. presence in Iceland whenever they came to power.

Inasmuch as the Communists are participating in a coalition government they have

not actually come to power in the full meaning of the expression. And Communist leaders acknowledge that a condition for their entrance into the coalition government is that they drop their demand for the withdrawal of the air base.

Thus there is no immediate danger.

But the presence of the Communists within the government carries with it the potential for danger. And it is not unreasonable to think that with a foot in the door the Communists might well use their governing authority to achieve total power in due course.

This change in Iceland's government must be viewed with foreboding by the advocates of freedom.

— From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal and The Atlanta Constitution.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1903

VIENNA — Under a blue, sunny sky — what is usually called in Britain "queen's weather" — King Edward of England began his first visit to this imperial capital since his accession to the throne of England. The king was met by Emperor Franz Josef, who extended the invitation, as well as members of the emperor's family and entourage. Although the majority of fashionable Viennese society was in the country, the streets of the city were crowded with well-wishers and gav with hunting.

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1928

PHILADELPHIA — New evidence pointing to an amount of graft paid by bootleggers to Philadelphia police officials which "will make the city gasp" was found here this week. District Attorney Monaghan disclosed today. The evidence was unearthed among documents seized in the Banker's Trust Building offices of Max Hoff, who is described as the "Kingpin of the city's bootleggers" by the district attorney. Mr. Monaghan also stated that some of the sums involved were of a scale "almost unheard of."



Defense Veto: Can Carter Make It Stick?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The most important date now before President Carter may be next Thursday.

On that day, just two days after returning from his recess, the House of Representatives will attempt to override Carter's veto of a \$137 billion weapons procurement bill. It is not too much to say that this is a vote that the administration cannot afford to lose.

This, after all, was the president's first big, visible, controversial veto. It comes at a time when his job performance rating has sunk almost out of sight. If Congress sustains the veto, his reputation for toughness and mastery of his job may be modestly improved; but if Congress overrides, it is likely to be a disaster for Carter.

Direct Challenge

The president's function as commander-in-chief of the armed forces is one of his most important responsibilities, and is so perceived by Congress and the public. When the House put \$2 billion into the procurement bill for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that Carter had not asked for and did not want, it was challenging him directly.

That is why, more than in any Congressional vote since those in the Senate on the Panama Canal treaties, Carter cannot afford to lose. Both in Congress and with the public, an override in this case would fix, perhaps permanently, the idea that Carter is a weak president unable to get a program through a Congress controlled by his own party — unable even to act as commander-in-chief without Congress forcing him to knuckle under.

Fortunately, the veto can be defended on its own terms, without reference to what it means to Carter's political position. In order to provide the \$2 billion for the nuclear carrier, without increasing the overall size of the procurement bill, the House had to take the following unwise steps:

- Cut \$800 million from \$1 billion that Carter had requested to strengthen U.S. ground forces, particularly those committed to NATO.

- Cut \$200 million from a request for more aircraft, electronic warfare equipment and electronically guided ordnance.

- Eliminate half of Carter's proposed \$1 billion increase in immediate readiness funds for the military forces — weapons repair and ship overhauls, for instance.

- Reduce research and development funds, although the president had requested a 3 percent increase.

Wants Refused

Thus, the House not only is giving Carter what he does not want; it is refusing to give him what he does want. The nuclear-powered carrier, moreover, could not be completed for many years while the requests Carter had made could be fulfilled right away. Building the carrier would effectively negate the president's declared policy of providing the Navy with more but less expensive vessels; he is pledged, for example, to request a conventionally powered carrier, at a cost of only \$1 billion, in next year's budget.

Secretary of Defense Brown defended the veto. The U.S. now has the strongest Navy, Brown said, but "I think we can continue to do so only if we reverse the trend toward smaller and smaller numbers of larger and larger, more-expensive ships."

Besides, he added, the nuclear carrier could only be provided at the expense of "other things more urgently needed for our defense."

Sustain Campaign

But it is not merely for reasons of sound defense policy that the Carter administration is mounting a no-holds-barred campaign to sustain the president's veto. Vice President Mondale and Brown will take leading parts in this effort, as will Carter himself. Already, one gathering of about 150 business and civic leaders has been convened in the East Room of the White House to be briefed on the issue, much as such groups were convened into administration advocates on the Panama Canal treaties.

There will be many more such meetings, not least because if Congress can override the president on

such a clear issue, in an area of his most specific responsibility, it can hardly be expected in the fall session to pay much attention to his wishes on such difficult matters as tax reduction, natural gas regulation and civil service reform. Beyond that, Carter's vaunted determination to toughen up his administration and his own performance would be made to look more like products of Gerry Rafshoon's image factory than the real thing.

White House officials say that as many as 30 more "significant" vetoes may be forthcoming if Congressional action continues to shatter Carter's budget goals. Budget Director James McIntyre is said to be arguing, for example, that the highway-mass transit bill would exceed budget plans by \$20 billion over eight years. But vetoes of bills providing such largesse for members' constituencies would be even harder to sustain if the weapons procurement veto is overridden.

And it might be. A nuclear-powered carrier is a nice symbol of national strength and international toughness, both of which politicians like to extol. That it would be more of a symbol than a fact makes little difference in an election year, which is one big reason why the carrier was approved in the first place.

Mullahs Make Case for Shah

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Events have done for the Shah of Iran something he himself — with all his power and oil and wealth — could never have done. They have made the case for his regime.

Internal troubles demonstrate that the shah is basically a modernizer whose opposition centers around benighted Islamic fundamentalists. The visit to Iran of China's leader, Hua Guo-feng, underlines the crucial role of the shah in great power politics. By no mere accident internal problems have come to a head during the past month. For this is the time of Ramadan, the Moslem holy month, when abstinence from food, liquor and amusements is enjoined.

As a protest against the wholesale violation of religious tradition, Islamic fundamentalists have been staging demonstrations, marches and riots in Tehran, Isfahan, Kum, Meshed and many other cities. The protest movement reached its apogee a week ago Saturday with the burning of a movie house in the oil

town of Abadan. Nearly 400 persons died.

The protesters, of course, have a point. The shah has driven his country forward at a fearful pace. Economic growth has averaged around 10 percent annually for the past decade. The population has moved at a dizzying pace out of scattered villages and into Tehran and other cities. Literacy, only 10 percent in 1950, is now 60 percent. Women have been admitted to schools and given access to jobs. Big landholdings, including those used for religious purposes, have been nationalized and redistributed — in some cases to small holders; in others to agrobusiness. Huge bazaars, whose storekeepers paid rent to the mullahs, or religious leaders, have been bulldozed to make way for shopping centers with supermarkets which pay rent to the government.

The breakneck pace of development has created terrible dislocations. Tehran, like every other major Iranian city, suffers from acute housing shortages, traffic conges-

tion and frequent power outages. Drug addiction, alcoholism and other signs of maladjustment are common among young people unable to find their feet in the swirl of city life. Inflation and corruption are endemic.

And on top of all those ills, the shah has tried to force his way by means of the armed forces and a large secret police, the so-called Savak. Inevitably resentment to the regime has mushroomed — particularly among the large numbers of Iranian students being educated in Iran and the United States.

Fundamentalists

Some of the opposition in Iran and abroad has a left-wing, even Communist, flavor. But the beating heart of the anti-shah forces in Iran, the leaders that can mobilize masses, are the Islamic fundamentalists — the mullahs who oppose modernization itself, and yearn for a more orthodox, Koranic life free of industry, urbanization and liberated women.

The best the shah can do, in these conditions, is temporize. He can slow the pace of growth, as he did in the present budget. He can make symbolic changes among his ministers — as he did over the weekend in removing Jamshid Amouzegar, the brilliant U.S.-trained technocrat, as prime minister, and replacing him with the more traditional figure of Jaafar Sharif-Emami.

But the opposition in Iran cannot take over. It is incapable of managing a modernization process that has now gone too far to be reversed. The overthrow of the monarchy in Iran would probably yield, first, chaos, and then a despotism far more fearful than the relatively soft authoritarian rule currently being asserted.

Iran's Position

The point acquires special force given Iran's position in the world. Pakistan remains in flux, following the arrest and trial of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, now in his 80s, cannot long rule India, and no successor is visible. Afghanistan, since the left-wing coup last spring, is rapidly being taken in tow by Moscow.

So the shah's regime is the only barrier in an ocean of instability. It provides what little resistance can now be mustered against Russia's traditional push toward the Gulf. That is why Chairman Hua, after trying to encourage resistance to Russia in Romania and Yugoslavia, stopped off in Iran on his way back to China. With far more authority than Western leaders mixed up in Iran's oil and armaments trade can command, the Chinese leader is announcing to the world that the shah comes close to being indispensable.

Letters

Sinai Suggestion

The forthcoming talks at Camp David surely can only result in stalemate unless the parties find some new formula. Egypt and Israel are fundamentally as far apart as ever, yet maybe there is an alternative.

There is available and largely unoccupied land in the area. The Sinai Peninsula itself could become a new homeland for the Palestinians. It has oil and other resources, access on three sides to the sea and a magnificent natural setting.

Arab oil money and Western technology could combine to build the Palestinians a new capital city in central Sinai. If Egypt would cede the territory, the Palestinians would have the new homeland they seek and Israel could keep its defensible borders.

BRIAN CURNOW.

Riyadh.

Wired Words

If Soviet eavesdropping equipment turns on at the sound of certain words like "scuse missile" (IHT, Aug. 18), why does the FBI announce a Word of the Week to be used at least once in every long-distance phone call?

Ten million American kids calling home from college and dropping the key phrase — like "ICBM" or "Angola uprising" or "counterrevolution" — would drive the Soviet interception analysts bananas.

KELLOGG SMITH.

Rome.

Long Life Peach

Re "Chinese Past of the Venerated Peach" (IHT, Aug. 17): I am sure Waverley Root would be interested to know that it is a Chinese custom to steam a sort of bread roll in a peach shape on birthdays. The roll is called "shou-tao," meaning "long life peach."

KATHRYN SMITS-CHANG.

Paris.

Cult Benefits

Concerning the report of Charles Hillinger on the New Hebrides island of Tana (IHT, Aug. 21) I beg to differ with your headline writer. There was nothing in Mr. Hillinger's story to suggest that the cult of John Frum is "ruining" Tana or her people, except for the persecution of the cult's prophets by the

British and French authorities. In all other respects the effects of waiting for John Frum's treasure-laden ships — the loss of interest in superfluous education, the prohibition of eating cats and dogs, the overthrow of an artificial and no doubt debauched currency system, and the fostering of a firm faith in better days to come — seem to me laudable and salutary.

MYRON EBELL.

London.

Nodding?

On Aug. 16, you printed "The U.S. in Midst of an Awakening" by William G. McCoughlin. We have read it and a good time was had by all. So America's "millennium thrust" is about to reform around Oriental religions, sexual egalitarianism, concern for whales . . . and improved regional garbage collection?

Has it occurred to you that The New York Times was had — not to speak of Brown University? As social scientists we are "reluctant" to say anything very definite, but we think someone made a bet on catching the Times' editors in Midst of a Nodding.

But why you too?

AXEL LEONHUFYUD.
EARLENE CRAVER.
Jerusalem.

Real Name

Ignazio Silone's real name was Secondo Tranquilli, not Ignazio as in your obituary of him.

As an anti-fascist writer in Switzerland he adopted a pseudonym to protect his family in Italy from persecution.

Silone was a member of P.E.N. for over forty years and latterly one of our international vice-presidents.

PETER ELSTOSS.

Madrid.

Herb Blurp

Thanks for the good reading on Jane Brody's herbal tea piece, and Waverley Root's reply (IHT, Aug. 23). I guess I'll take the medical profession's consensus rather than "Dr. Root's," as priceless as he is as a plant historian. In any case this kind of journalism is what you need more of.

JOHN PENNINGTON III.
Paris.

Democrats Feud Over SALT Talks

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Forty-four weeks ago, President Carter told an Iowa audience that there would be a SALT agreement in "a few weeks." Now Paul Warnke has called SALT to the nation's attention again, and his method of doing so illustrates continuing tensions within the Democratic Party.

Warnke, the chief SALT negotiator, says that the Carter administration is considering sending the next SALT agreement to the Senate as an executive agreement rather than as a treaty. Warnke's trial balloon has been shot down and covered with derision. But the administration is — or was — considering an end-run around the Constitution, because ratification of a treaty will require 67 votes, many more than the treaty is apt to get.

It is instructive that the administration fears sending a treaty to a Senate that has a 62-38 Democratic majority. So is the vituperative fund-raising letter recently sent to Democratic activists by John White, the party's national chairman.

White professes alarm about the "radical right" (also "ultra-conservatives," "reactionary conservatives," "extremists") who, he says (his strength is not rhetorical invention), want to "turn the clock back." He does not deplore Proposition 13, perhaps because that bit of conservatism was passed in a state where Democrats have a substantial advantage in registered voters. Instead, he emphasizes foreign policy issues.

His most heart-felt charge is that conservatives want to "recreate many of the attitudes and policies, which led to America's involvement in the Vietnam war." That is, the enemies are "extremists" and "reactionaries" whose attitudes and policies resemble those of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

What is interesting about White's letter is not that it is humbug. After all, as a wise man says in George Eliot's novel "Daniel Deronda": "There's a bad style of humbug, but there is also a good style — one that oils the wheels and makes progress possible. If you are to rule men, you must rule them through their own ideas; and I agree with the Archbishop at Naples who had a St. Januarius procession against the plague. It's no use having an Order in Council against popular shallowness. There is no action possible without a little acting."

Appropriate Humbug

White wants to win the hearts and minds and pocketbooks of Democratic activists, and he probably chooses appropriate humbug. But this choice reveals a deeply divided party.

White is most emphatic about needing money to combat opponents of the administration's SALT policies. He says that the "ultra-right" has "already begun" to oppose these policies, so Democrats must elect "progressive" reinforcements.

This rhetorical flourish exhausted the patience of Ben Wattenberg, whose patience, truth be told, is easily exhausted. Wattenberg is a Lyndon Johnson-Hubert Humphrey-Johnson Democrat (he has been an aide to all three), and he is chairman of an organization that bravely calls itself the Coalition for a Democratic Majority.

The CDM is composed of moderate Democrats (Sens. Jackson and Daniel Moynihan are honorary chairmen) and the organization's name expresses the pugnacious belief that it, more than the people who shape the administration's foreign policy, represents the party's traditional and "real" majority.

So in a letter that is as biting as the first frost, Wattenberg has reminded White that many respected Democrats (Jackson, Moynihan, Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia; Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, former chief of naval operations; Eugene Rostow, former undersecretary of state; Paul Nitze, former deputy secretary of defense) are the most important leaders of the growing coalition of people who are alarmed by the administration's SALT policies. Not one of those Democrats is an "ultra-conservative."

There are few precedents for the current situation. Although there is no war, the party in power is divided about fundamentals, especially two: the assessment of the intentions of the nation's most dangerous adversary, and the wisdom and motives of U.S. foreign policy since 1945. SALT, the centerpiece of administration foreign policy, is in trouble in Congress and in the country for the same reason: the energy program, the centerpiece of domestic policy, is in trouble. The Democratic President can not convince enough Democrats.

APR 10 1980

Other Transplants Planned

First Testicle Recipient Is Reported to Be Fertile

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Doctors who performed the first human testicle transplant — on identical twins — report that the recipient is now fertile and that they hope to repeat the procedure on another set of twins next month.

They add that they hope to perform a similar operation, transferring a testicle from a father to his son, within a year or two.

The doctors were quoted in the *Fertility and Sterility* journal, discussing a procedure in which, a year ago, they removed one testicle from a 30-year-old man and implanted it in his identical twin, who was born without testicles.

Dr. Sherman Silber, who helped perform the transplant at St. Luke Hospital West, in St. Louis, said in a telephone interview recently that the recipient is now capable of having children.

"He has a normal sperm count, so he is now fertile," Dr. Silber said.

The twins were Terry (the donor) and Timothy Twomey, 30, of Carmichael, Calif.

Regular Injections

Timothy is married and had been sexually active throughout his adult life because of regular injections of testosterone, the male sex hormone.

But he had been sterile, and, he noted after the operation, the injections had not only been painful, but they had caused mood fluctuations including depression.

His sex drive would swing wildly, too, he said. "There were times when I was Clark Gable and King Kong. Then, without my shot, I was the guy getting sand kicked in my face."

He said the operation was "a turning point in my life."

Dr. Silber said another testicle operation between twins would be attempted next month, and he hoped that a father-to-son transplant would be performed within a year or two.

Microsurgery

In his published report, Dr. Silber said the transplant was performed by microsurgery that required "only a simple incision in the lower pelvis" and the stitching together of nerves and blood vessels "under a special microscope."

"Tests . . . indicate that the patient began producing his own testosterone at normal levels within two hours after surgery," he said.

Identical twins, who have identical gene structure, were chosen for the first transplant attempt because there is virtually no chance that the

recipient's body would reject the new tissue.

Rejection is the major obstacle faced in any transplant operation, and doctors want to be more familiar with the procedure, and treatment for rejection, before attempting the transplant on others where rejection would be likely.

Dr. Silber said about one out of every 50,000 men is born without testicles.

Fathers Willing

A number of people are hoping to benefit from the operation, he said, and most of the potential donors are fathers wanting to help their sons.

"It's amazing how readily a father is willing to donate a testicle," he said.

The medical journal said Timothy Twomey had long been asking doctors to try a testicle transplant because he wished to discontinue the testosterone injections and to be able to father his own children.

His donor, Terry, is the father of three. He retained one testicle after the transplant, and both men are now fully fertile.

Dr. Silber said that the gene makeup of a child conceived after the transplant would be determined by the donor's gene structure, not the father's. But in the case of the Twomeys, this is not significant because the gene structure of the twins is identical.

U.S. Resettles 137 Bikinians On New Atoll

BIKINI, Marshall Islands, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The 137 islanders of Bikini were evacuated from their radioactive atoll this evening. Most will be resettled temporarily on Kili, 500 miles to the southeast.

The Bikinians, who have been resettled several times in the past 30 years, were ordered from their homes after surveys showed dangerous amounts of lingering radiation from atomic tests conducted there two decades ago.

The Bikinians were first evacuated in 1946 so the United States could conduct nuclear tests. Twenty-three blasts were set off in 12 years. In 1958, a major radiation cleanup effort began and the islanders were permitted to return in 1968.

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Argentina (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Greece (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Poland (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Argentina (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Hong Kong (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Portugal (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Australia (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	India (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Spain (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Australia (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Indonesia (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Sweden (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Austria (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Iran (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Switzerland (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Austria (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Israel (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Thailand (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Belgium (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Italy (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Turkey (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Belgium (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Japan (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	U.S.A. (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Canada (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Kenya (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	U.S.A. (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Canada (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Lebanon (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Vietnam (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Chile (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Libya (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Yugoslavia (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
Chile (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Luxembourg (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Zaire (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00
China (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Malaysia (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
China (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Mexico (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Czechoslovakia (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Morocco (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Czechoslovakia (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Netherlands (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Denmark (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Norway (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Denmark (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Poland (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Egypt (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Portugal (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Egypt (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Spain (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Finland (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Sweden (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
Finland (sea)	220.00	110.00	65.00	Switzerland (air)	220.00	110.00	65.00				
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Members of the Kenyatta family — Mama Ngina, the last wife of the late president, his brother James Mugai, center, and the president's son Uhuru Kenyatta, right — leave State House in Nairobi for the national funeral between honor-guard cordons.

Prince Charles Snubs Marshal Amin

Kenyatta Buried With Worldwide Honors

NAIROBI, Aug. 31 (AP) — President Jomo Kenyatta, who led his nation to independence from Britain 15 years ago, was buried today in a marble-walled tomb on the grounds of Kenya's Parliament building. His body was borne to the cemetery on the gun carriage used for Winston Churchill's funeral in 1965.

The burial, with Protestant, Roman Catholic, Moslem and traditional African churches offering prayers, was attended by representatives of 82 countries, including 11 heads of state or government.

Mr. Kenyatta, who was believed to be in his mid-80s, left no instructions on the type of funeral service he wanted. His family decided that

it should be inter-religious to reflect his respect for the various religions in Kenya.

The final rites were performed by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa in which Mr. Kenyatta was raised and baptized in 1914.

Prince Charles, representing Britain, snubbed Ugandan President

Idi Amin at the services by turning away to speak with a British official when Marshal Amin walked toward him.

Ignored Each Other

Marshal Amin had been shaking hands with other guests. He waited some moments to greet Prince Charles, but the heir to the British throne kept his back turned. The Ugandan, who has been widely accused of atrocities in his country, took a seat two places from the prince and the two ignored each other throughout the funeral.

Mr. Kenyatta, who emerged from eight years in British jails to lead his country to independence in 1963 and governed for the next 15 years, died on Aug. 22 at his residence in the coastal town of Mombasa.

The body was brought in an open jeep to State House in Nairobi this morning from his home at Gatundu, about 30 miles east of the capital. Tens of thousands of mourning Kenyans lined the roads.

The body was borne from State House through the streets to the cemetery by the gun carriage used at the London funeral of Winston Churchill.

Four Presidents

Foreign dignitaries present included Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, William Tolbert of Liberia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone. Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India and Chief Lebusa Jonathan of Lesotho were also present.

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, who helped to draw up Kenya's constitution in the early 1960s, represented the United States. President Carter sent his son Jeff, who was accompanied by his wife. The U.S. delegation also included Andrew Young, the ambassador to the United Nations.

After recitation of prayers at the burial site, a 21-gun salute was fired and jet fighters of the Kenyan Air Force flew past, dipping their wings.

The presidential standard and national flag that had draped Mr. Kenyatta's silver-lined casket, built of African oak, were presented to Grace Wahu, the first of his four wives, and Mama Ngina, his latest wife.

Glass-Walled Mausoleum

Mr. Kenyatta was entombed in a 34-foot-square, glass-fronted mausoleum with eternal flames at its four corners.

The funeral service was televised live by the state-run network and beamed live by satellite abroad. A crowd of tens of thousands spilled over into a public park, scene of many of Mr. Kenyatta's rallies, near the burial site. Loudspeakers and scattered television sets brought the service to them.

Vice President Daniel Arap Moi has been sworn in as acting president. Under the constitution, presidential elections must be held within three months.

Mr. Kenyatta's body lay in state in Nairobi for a week, during which an estimated 500,000 persons paid their last respects.

S. Africa Expels U.S. Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Daniel Drooz, special correspondent for the Chicago Sun-Times, was expelled from South Africa yesterday, the newspaper said in today's editions.

Sun-Times editors had been protesting the expulsion order for several weeks and had requested that it be reconsidered, the newspaper said.

Mr. Drooz wrote in his last dispatch from Johannesburg that the reason given him for his expulsion was "a distortion of reality."

Jenkins to Dublin

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31 (AP) — Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community Commission, will meet in Dublin Sunday and Monday with Irish Prime Minister John Lynch for talks expected to center on plans for a new European monetary system, Irish sources reported today.

Obituaries

President John Wrathall, Rhodesia Trade Strategist

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 31 (UPI) — President John J. Wrathall, 65, a British-born accountant who helped plan Rhodesia's strategy against United Nations trade sanctions and later became the country's ceremonial chief of state, died this morning of natural causes.

The government ordered that all flags be flown at half staff.

As finance minister in Prime Minister Ian Smith's Cabinet before and after Mr. Smith's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain, Mr. Wrathall was instrumental in keeping the country's economy afloat by devising ways to circumvent UN trade sanctions against Rhodesia.

He was appointed president of Rhodesia on Dec. 10, 1975, succeeding Clifford Dupont who retired. Mr. Dupont died last month.

Mr. Wrathall was born Aug. 28, 1913, in Lancaster, England. He qualified as a chartered accountant in England in 1935 and immigrated to Rhodesia the next year.

In Tax Department

He spent his first 10 years in Rhodesia working in the income tax department. He later served as a city councillor in the city of Bulawayo, as vice chairman of the South Rhodesia National Free Library, as a trustee of the Child Fostering Association and was a member of the board of management of the Rhodesian Academy of Music.

Mr. Wrathall entered Parliament as a member of the United Rhodesia Party. He was reelected in 1962 as a member of Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front Party.

The next year, Mr. Wrathall was appointed minister of education and health but relinquished those portfolios on being appointed minister of finance and of posts.

In 1965, after the United Nations imposed trade sanctions against Rhodesia, Mr. Wrathall emerged as a powerful influence in fighting them.

Mr. Wrathall became deputy prime minister in 1966 and was elected to the Senate — the upper tier of Parliament — in 1974.

Mr. Wrathall leaves a wife and two sons.

Lee David

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — Broadway composer and author Lee David, 84, died today of cancer at the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Mr. David, born in New York City on Dec. 13, 1891, lived all his life in Brooklyn. He was educated at the City College of New York and Columbia University Teachers College.

He wrote the Broadway stage scores for "A Night in Venice" and "Broadway Nights," and he composed songs for "Greenwich Village Follies," "Padlocks of 1927," "Cotton Club Revues" and "Ziegfeld Follies."

His chief collaborators included Billy Rose, Benny Davis, John Redmond, Keim Brennan, Charles O'Flynn and Pete Wendling.

His songs included "Sipping Cider Thru A Straw," "Society Waltz," "Junior Miss," and "Just A Bit of Heaven In Your Smile."

Shaul Avigur

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Shaul Avigur, 79, one of the leaders of the Hagana underground and a founder of the Israeli secret service, died Tuesday.

A native of Dvinsk in central Russia, he came to Palestine as a

child and was the No. 2 man in the Hagana before the founding of Israel in 1948.

He established the Hagana information service, which grew into the Mossad — the foundation for intelligence and special projects.

Thomas Church

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP) — Thomas Church, 76, a pioneer of modern architecture in the United States and a principal planner for Stanford University and other college campuses, died yesterday.

Mr. Church was also a principal planner for the University of California campuses at Berkeley and at Santa Cruz. He was known as one of the founders of modern landscape architecture, and his elegant, informal, residential gardens were adapted to the environment and his clients' tastes.

Mr. Church was one of the first to integrate the indoors and outdoors in the relaxed yet elegant regional architecture style that became known as "The Bay Area Style."

A native of Boston, Mr. Church received a bachelor's degree from Berkeley and a master's degree from the Harvard School of Design.

In the last several years, Mr. Church suffered from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

Seifu Tsuda

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP) — Seifu Tsuda, 97, a master of traditional Japanese painting and a noted essayist, died here today.

Mr. Tsuda, who studied Western painting in Paris from 1907 to 1910 after graduation from the Kansai

University, was known for his fight to keep school spending to a minimum, and, as a member of the Greenpeace-Antrim School Board, he opposed construction of an elementary school in the district. He was also an opponent of tax increases and government spending.

Korea POW Wins Fight For Honorable Discharge

ENGLEWOOD, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP) — The 24-year battle with the Army waged by former prisoner of war Harry Fleming to get his dishonorable discharge rescinded has ended successfully.

Assistant Army Secretary Robert Nelson called Mr. Fleming to say that the Army had decided to give him an honorable discharge. Mr. Fleming was court-martialed in 1957 for collaborating with the North Koreans while a prisoner of war from 1950 to 1953.

"I don't know when it will hit me," he said from his small Florida farm. "It's been so long. There have been so many attempts to reverse it [the court-martial]. . . . Oh, it feels wonderful."

Mr. Fleming claimed he was unjustly convicted for making coerced propaganda broadcasts for the North Koreans. He said he made

the broadcasts out of concern for the welfare of his men — mostly South Koreans — and because of the torture he suffered at the hands of his captors.

Although the Army's action Tuesday gives him rights to veterans benefits that had been denied him up until now — his back retirement pay alone, he says, totals \$100,000 — it does not erase his 1954 court-martial conviction, the Army said. Mr. Fleming had sought to reverse the guilty verdict.

Mr. Fleming was a major when his mostly South Korean regiment was overrun near the Yalu River in October, 1950. Only about 100 of his 6,000 men survived the attack.

He was released in September, 1953, hospitalized for seven months, then promoted to lieutenant colonel and given a training command at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

In 1954 he was convicted of recording material intended to promote "disaffection and disloyalty among other prisoners of war."

He was one of 11 POWs convicted on charges of collaborating during the Korean War, said Maj. David Gardner, an Army spokesman.

Mr. Fleming did not deny making statements in which he said he and other prisoners were well treated because he was a victim of the times — the McCarthy era when Sen. Joseph McCarthy accused the Army of being soft on Communists.

Oslo Reports Crash Of Soviet Spy Plane

OSLO, Aug. 31 (UPI) — The military command said today that three bodies have been found in the debris of a Soviet surveillance plane that crashed Monday in the Norwegian Arctic.

The plane, believed to be a TU-126 Moss, usually carries a crew of between six and 10 persons. It crashed on the small island of Hopen in the Spitsbergen Archipelago.

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

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Export Sector Off 3.5%

Japan Growth Slows
To 1.1% in Quarter

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ) — Japan's real economic growth slowed sharply to a 1.1-percent pace in the April-June quarter from the prior quarter when the gross national product expanded 2.5 percent, the Economic Planning Agency announced today.

The slowdown was largely the result of a setback in the export sector of the economy, which has been hurt by the sharp appreciation of the yen, EPA officials said.

The disappointing performance in the April-June quarter, meanwhile, has prompted the government to formulate plans for additional public spending in an effort to reach Japan's 7-percent economic growth target for the fiscal year which ends next March.

On an annual basis, the real GNP growth in April-June slowed to 4.5 percent, down from a 10.4

percent pace in the January-March period. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, April-June growth was below last October-December's 1.5-percent pace and 1.8 percent in the April-June 1977 quarter.

The EPA said that if growth continued at the current pace in the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year, the GNP would grow only 5.4 percent. A quarterly pace of about 2 percent will be needed to achieve the government's 7-percent growth target.

The seasonally adjusted GNP was running at an annual rate of 110.6 trillion yen (about \$582.1 billion), up from 109.43 trillion yen in the prior quarter and up from 104.995 trillion yen in the like year earlier quarter.

The EPA, starting with the April-June figures, has changed its method of calculation to a System of National Accounts, which is based on a universal system recommended by the United Nations.

EPA officials said the actual results are little changed under the new system. In the January-March quarter, under the old system quarterly growth was estimated at 2.4 percent while under the new system it was revised to 2.5 percent, for example.

In the April-June period, the domestic sector of the economy did fairly well, up 2.1 percent from the prior quarter, bolstered by government spending. But the import-export sector of the economy showed an earnings drop of 1 percent.

The export sector alone showed a quarterly decline of 3.5 percent, compared with a gain of 6.9 percent in January-March and a year-earlier rise of 2.9 percent.

Leading the domestic sector was government fixed investment, which rose 8.2 percent in April-June compared with a 1-percent rise in the prior quarter. Consumer spending, which accounts for more than half the GNP, rose only 1.3 percent compared with a 1.9-percent gain in the prior quarter.

The government has publicized plans to formulate public spending programs of around 2.5 trillion yen, in order to give the economy the necessary momentum to achieve the 7-percent growth target.

Cites Energy Bill, Inflation

Lambsdorff Hits Washington on Dollar

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ) — West German economic minister Otto Lambsdorff called on President Carter today to push through an energy conservation program and curb inflation to avoid wrecking the international monetary system.

"The key to solving the dollar's problem is not in Tokyo or in Bonn but in Washington alone," Mr. Lambsdorff told reporters at the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club.

"It is up to the American administration to push through an energy conservation program and to finally overcome opposition to it in Congress. In the short term, it seems to me to be especially important for the American administration to take energetic steps against inflation, which at the rate of 8 percent...has now reached serious proportions," he said.

"Neither the German mark nor any other European currency, nor the yen, is in a position or has the ambition to take on the role of an international reserve currency in the place of the U.S. dollar. Only the dollar can play this role and it is not going to change," he said.

But he warned: "Expansionary forces are still not strong enough to ensure sustained growth and rule out the danger of a slowdown in (international) economic activity." In West Germany, he said, "so far this year economic growth has clearly fallen short of the targets set in the federal government's annual economic report, but there are various factors suggesting that economic trends are likely to improve again in the next few months."

The minister predicted that West Germany's GNP growth for 1978 would be between 2.5 and 3 percent, and he was "slightly optimistic."

Mr. Lambsdorff added that he understood the political problems of President Carter. But, he said: "With an inflationary reserve currency you will destroy any monetary system."

Mr. Lambsdorff was in Tokyo for six days of talks with Japanese officials to follow up on the Bonn summit. This is the last stop on an

Asian tour that included visits to India, Singapore and Indonesia.

He told reporters in a news conference that West Germany has made during the Bonn summit "to the full" with the economic stimulus package approved yesterday in Bonn. That package, including tax cuts and increased government spending, will boost growth about 1 percent of gross national product, he said.

Improvement Seen
But he warned: "Expansionary forces are still not strong enough to ensure sustained growth and rule out the danger of a slowdown in (international) economic activity." In West Germany, he said, "so far this year economic growth has clearly fallen short of the targets set in the federal government's annual economic report, but there are various factors suggesting that economic trends are likely to improve again in the next few months."

The minister predicted that West Germany's GNP growth for 1978 would be between 2.5 and 3 percent, and he was "slightly optimistic."

Mexico Beset by Capital Shortage,
Strikes Despite Huge Oil Reserve

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ) — Despite Mexico's huge petroleum reserves, the setbacks that have ravaged the economy for years are still afflicting the nation.

The sharp increase in Mexico's petroleum-reserve estimates has restored its international credit rating. Its \$26-billion foreign debt seems certain to be paid down. But despite the oil-based lift, the private investment needed to create jobs continues to lag and workers are raising wage demands and calling for more and longer strikes.

It is becoming clear, in the words of a U.S. State Department economist, that "the problems of Mexico won't be solved by oil, and its major problems may well be worsened by it." Indeed, adds a Commerce Department analyst in Washington, "there is a growing school of thought that oil could be very harmful to Mexico right now: it's providing an excuse—a crutch—not to solve the basic structural problems."

Clearly, however, Mexico has plenty of oil to sell. Probable petroleum reserves are estimated at 31 billion barrels and possible reserves at 120 billion barrels, while speculation puts the total at 160 billion barrels.

And amid the debate on spending the income, Pemex, the state-owned oil company, says exports this year should total about \$2 billion, double last year's, and should hit \$11.5 billion by 1985. Some

Continental, Western Plan Merger

Western Airlines and Continental Airlines say they agreed in principle to merge by forming a new corporation by an exchange of stock. One share of Western common would be exchanged for one share of the consolidated company. One share of Continental stock would be exchanged for 1.175 shares of the common stock of the new company. Western's preferred stock would be replaced by an identical issue of preferred stock of the new company. Meanwhile, National Airlines chairman L. B. Maytag said the National and Pan American World Airways are negotiating substantive terms of a merger of National with Pan Am or one of its units. If resolved, Pan Am would pay National \$41 a share. A National board meeting is set Sept. 5 to discuss the proposals.

Group Seeks Montedison Interest

A Saudi Arabian bank is acting as representative of still-undefined Arab investors in their negotiations to purchase a 10-percent share of Montedison, sources say. The Italian counterpart in the discussions, which are reported to be in their final stages, is known to be Mediobanca, an Italian state-owned credit institute which is part of the syndicate that controls Montedison. Spokesmen for the giant chemical group refuse to confirm or deny reports of the proposed deal. However, sources from a group in the company syndicate said major shareholders were informed of the progressing negotiations. The deal calls for the Arabs to subscribe 35 billion lire (about \$42 million) of a proposed capital increase to 355 billion lire from 132 billion. The group would also subscribe 15 billion lire of a bond issue planned by Montedison, sources reported. After the initial deal, the Arab group would seek to buy an interest in

Fingest, the holding company of the Montedison group.

BASF Sees Lower '78 Profits

BASF's 1978 profits will not reach 1977's 281 million Deutsche marks, according to Matthias Seefelder, management board chairman. He says that while he expects 1978 turnover to finish somewhat over 1977's 211.15 billion DM, rising costs will place pressure on profits. The company has continued to experience the pickup in business it noted in the second quarter, he says, and after the end of the holiday period. BASF expects to experience a continued rise in turnover. Although the overall outlook is, not terribly bright, he was especially bullish about business potential in Brazil, expecting a yearly growth of 15-20 percent in Brazil over the next five years, spurred by planned investment of 700 million DM through the end of 1983.

Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Cuts Payout

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries says that it will not pay an interim dividend for the 1978 fiscal year ending March 31 because of a sharp downturn in the business of its shipbuilding division. The company says this will be the first time that Mitsubishi has skipped payment of an interim dividend. It also is the first time this year that a major Japanese company in a key industry has decided not to make an interim payment for the April-September period. The company forecast a net profit of 10 billion yen (about \$53 million) for the 1978 fiscal year, down sharply from the 15 billion yen net registered in the previous year. The company has not yet decided the size of the dividend it will pay for the entire year, but said it likely "will be impossible" to maintain the existing 12 percent payout.

Chance for 'Expansion and Prosperity'

Peugeot Sees U.K. Backing on Chrysler

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ) — Peugeot-Citroen chief executive officer Jean-Paul Parayre said today he does not expect the British government to reject the takeover of Chrysler U.K. as part of the recent agreement under which the French car maker is to acquire the activities of Chrysler Europe.

"We have no reason to believe that the British government won't see the chance offered to Chrysler U.K. by joining Europe's largest auto manufacturer," he said in response to a question during a news conference.

"I would like to say again to our English and Scottish friends, my firm belief that the integration of Chrysler U.K. into a major European automobile group offers the company new opportunities for recovery and therefore of expansion

and prosperity for its employees and its dealer network," he said.

He expressed the hope that the British government will give its accord "as soon as possible."

Mr. Parayre also reassured British unions that his group does not intend to dismiss workers, saying that the expansion of his group will mean greater job security for all concerned in France, Britain and Spain.

He said he will personally go to Britain and meet union leaders as soon as the British government gives its approval.

Backs Lucas Stake

The Peugeot-Citroen chief also said he favors the acquisition by the British auto-components firm Lucas Industries of the 51-percent stake it does not already hold in the French components concern Ducellier.

He said "We favor a European auto industry; we are thus not opposed to a European auto-components industry."

He pointed out that the Lucas-Ducellier deal implies a British firm buying out a U.S. interest in a French firm. "This would be good for Europe," he affirmed. The British government is known to be waiting for the decision by the French authorities before it gives approval for the Chrysler takeover.

Mr. Parayre said Chrysler U.K. will enjoy his group's "total support" in its recovery. "We consider that this undertaking is worth more than all the formal guarantees which can be written, provided everyone works together to make the most of our opportunities," he said.

In reply to questions on who will reimburse British taxpayers money pumped into Chrysler U.K., he pointed out that part of the funds were granted to the company in 1976 and 1977 as subsidies to offset previous losses. "This took place prior to our accord with Chrysler Corp. and I don't think the British government expects to be reimbursed," he said.

He also noted that in previous accords between the British government and Chrysler Corp., a representative of the British government is a member of the board of Chrysler U.K., and that the situation will not change after the takeover.

Peugeot-Citroen, which only makes light trucks, plans to expand the trucking activities of the Spanish and British subsidiaries, Mr. Parayre said, pointing out that Chrysler Spain accounts for 40 percent of the domestic market for medium and heavy trucks, and that Chrysler U.K. is also well-placed.

He gave fresh details of the accord announced on Aug. 10, pointing out that the takeover of Chrysler Europe does not involve the financial subsidiaries of Chrysler Corp. in Europe.

He said that the 1.8 million new shares to be issued to Chrysler correspond to the sale of the shares of Chrysler France, and that the \$230 million payment in cash correspond to its activities and distribution networks in Spain and Britain. The \$230 million will be financed out of the cash reserves built up by Peugeot-Citroen, and not through shareholder contribution or borrowings, he said.

The 1.8 million shares issued to Chrysler, which will give it a 15.5 percent stake in the French company's capital stock, will enjoy dividend rights from Jan. 1, 1980, he said. The accord provides for a transitional period through Oct. 31, 1980, during which time Chrysler will be associated in the management and the results of Chrysler's European subsidiaries, he said.

He added that under the agreement, ownership of Chrysler Europe will be transferred to Peugeot-Citroen "no later than January 1, 1979," but Chrysler will retain all benefits deriving from 49 percent of the shares until Oct. 31, 1980.

A partnership will be set up for the purpose to which will be con-

tributed the right to all benefits derived from the shares of the three companies. The partnership will dissolve automatically on Nov. 1, 1980, after which Peugeot-Citroen will hold complete ownership, he said.

"The agreement between Chrysler and Peugeot-Citroen is firm and definite, subject only to approval by the various governments concerned," he added.

He said the takeover was necessary in order to give Peugeot-Citroen a big enough structure to compete worldwide.

"The rapid expansion of the Japanese automobile industry and the conversion of the American industry to models with worldwide appeal...makes the European automobile industry by contrast look relatively dispersed and vulnerable," he said.

The two that increased were: change in sensitive prices and contracts and orders for plant and equipment. The layoff rate, average workweek and the change in total liquid assets were unchanged.

The July decrease brought the in-

Non-Weather Related Drop

U.S. Leading Index Down 0.7%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — A key U.S. index designed to forecast the future path of the economy fell 0.7 percent last month for the first decline since January, the Commerce Department said today.

Furthermore, it was also the largest non-weather related drop during any single month since the tail end of the 1974-75 recession. The index of leading economic indicators declined by 1.0 percent in January and by 1.1 percent in January, 1977, but both of those drops were attributed to the effects of severe winter weather.

The newest report, coupled with several other pessimistic economic measures made public recently, gives a clear indication that economic growth during the second half of the year will slow considerably from the robust springtime pace.

The department reported yesterday that new orders received by the nation's factories plunged 3.8 percent during July, the steepest decline since December, 1974, indicating that industrial production will almost certainly ease in coming months.

Carter administration officials have said that economic growth should be between 3.5 and 4 percent during the final six months of 1978 after 8-percent annual growth during the spring quarter.

The July drop in the index was the first after five consecutive months of increases, including a 0.5-percent rise in June.

The leading indicators index has 12 components that are used to measure changes in general economic activity and to anticipate future trends, such as residential building permits indicating the volume of homebuilding that can be expected in the months ahead.

The department said five of the 10 indicators available for July declined, two increased and three were unchanged. The five that fell were: vendor performance, stock prices, money balance in 1972 dollars, new orders and building permits.

There were 95 foreign-buying transactions up from 79 in 1977's first half. The 63 transactions for which purchase prices were available were valued at \$3.1 billion. In last year's half, the 41 purchases for which prices were available were valued at \$1.2 billion.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in a brisk trading session today on concern about rising interest rates and nervousness about heavy speculation in gaming issues.

Analysts said investors may have also been hesitant pending the money-supply report.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Bank said the nation's M-1 money supply fell \$400 million in the week ended Aug. 23, making the average growth in the latest four weeks 6.7 percent compared

with 13 weeks previously. The Fed also said M-2 bank deposits rose \$900 million.

The prime rate rose to 9 1/2 percent because industry-wide with Bank of America following suit.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.90 points to 876.82. Declines led advances 873 to 608. Volume fell to 33.85 million shares from yesterday's 37.75 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose, with the market-value index gaining 0.69 points to a record 168.42, surpassing 167.89 of Aug. 25.

On the Big Board, Western Airlines and Continental eased. They said they agreed in principle to merge by forming a new corporation. Western lost 1/4 to 13 1/2 and Continental 1/4 to 13 1/2.

Meanwhile, National said a Pan Am merger agreement would result in an offer of \$41 a share. National added 1/4 to 35 and Pan Am 1/4 to 8 1/2.

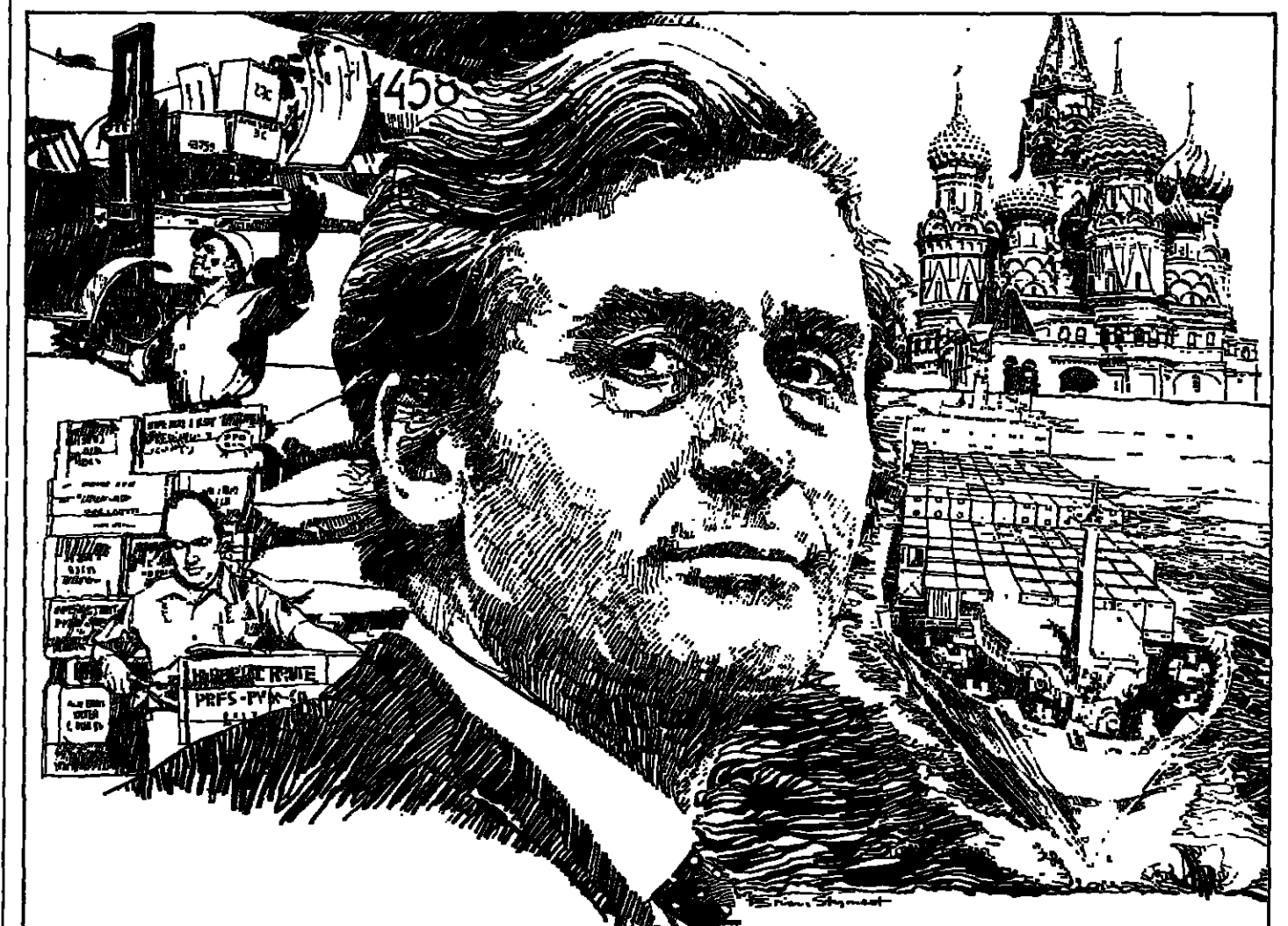
Among gaming issues, volume leader Ramada Inns added 1/4 to 12 1/2 and Holiday Inns 1/4 to 23 1/2, but Bally Manufacturing sank 6 1/2 to 59 1/2. M-G-M one to 52 1/2 and Playboy 1/2 to 27 1/2.

Boeing climbed 2 1/2 to 70 1/2 after a British order for 19 of its 737s.

Kodak lost 1 1/2 to 63. IBM 1 1/2 to 29 1/2 and Comsat 3/4 to 41 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn and oats were lower and soybeans irregularly lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 3 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents; corn off 1 1/2 to 3 1/2; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/2 and soybeans off 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents.

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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Littion			
6th Qtr	1978	1977	
Revenue	948.10	885.80	
Profits	26.21	19.01	
Per share	0.68	0.48	
Volvo			
Revenue	3,650	3,440	
Profits	94.21	62.22	
Per share	2.42	1.54	
Sweden			
Revenue	9,110	7,550	
Profits	395.00	280.00	
Per share	10.50	7.40	

(Figures in Swedish Kronor)

(b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 31[illegible]

مكتبة الادب العربي

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

August 1978

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



COMISIÓN FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD

U.S. \$ 600,000,000
MEDIUM TERM LOAN

managed by

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBAANK GIROZENTRALE		CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE		MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK		THE FUJI BANK, LIMITED
KREDIETBANK N.V.		NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA		TORONTO DOMINION BANK
	co-managed by	
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESellschaft		THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA GROUP
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE		BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESellschaft		FIRSTCHICAGO PANAMA S.A.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED		THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED
THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED		THE MITSUI TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD.
THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK, LTD.		NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
THE SANWA BANK LIMITED		SWISS BANK CORPORATION
	THE TAIYO KOBE BANK, LIMITED	
	provided by	
Ahlali Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	DG Bank International	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited	Société Anonyme	National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Banco de la Nación Argentina	Dow Banking Corporation	The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Bancomer SA	The First National Bank of Chicago	The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.
The Bank of Nova Scotia International Limited	First National Bank of Oregon	Norddeutsche Landesbank International S.A.
The Bank of Yokohama Limited	First Pennsylvania Bank NA	Orion Bank Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	The Fuji Bank, Limited	Overseas Union Bank Limited
Banque Canadienne Nationale	Gulf International Bank B.S.C.	Pierson, Holding & Pierson (Curacao) N.V.
Banque Franco Allemande S.A.	Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG	The Royal Bank of Canada Group
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	International Westminster Bank Limited	The Saitama Bank, Limited
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited	The Sanwa Bank Limited
Société Anonyme	Kansallis International Bank S.A.	Scandinavian Bank Limited
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale "B.I.O."	Kredietbank N.V.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Luxembourg) S.A.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar International S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.	Lloyds Bank International Limited	Softs Limited
BfG Luxemburg, S.A.	London Interstate Bank Limited	State Bank of India
Canadian Commercial and Industrial Bank	The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited	The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.
Citibank, N.A.	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) S.A., Panama
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	The Mercantile Bank of Canada	The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Limited
Crédit Commercial de France	Mercantile Trust Company NA	Toronto Dominion Bank
Crédit du Nord	The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited	The Toyo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.
Credito Italiano	The Mitqai Bank, Limited	Vereins- und Westbank International S.A.
Crocker National Bank	The Mitsui Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.	WestLB International S.A.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 31

Month	Low Div. in % Yld	P/E	5% 100% Wtd	Low 100% Wtd	Class 100% Wtd	Pre- 100% Wtd
14% WoodC	4.4	2	3%	8%	8%	8%
16% WoodP	12.70	18	24%	23%	24%	24%
17% Welsch	6.5	9	21%	21%	21%	21%
20% Welsch	7.9	13	31%	31%	31%	31%
20% WorldA	4.5	7	11			
44% Writley	2.40	2.30	17	72	72	72
7% Writley	4.8	23.10	146	77%	15%	16%
10% Writley	4.8	23.10	146	77%	15%	16%
5% Writley	4.8	33.7	167	101%	10%	10%
2 Wvly		30.4	6%	6%	6%	6%
40% Xerox	2	3.51	58	39%	57%	57%
21% XTRA	4.4	1.4	5	45%	45%	45%
4% Yale	3.0	1.8	11	29%	29%	29%
10% Yale	3.0	1.8	11	29%	29%	29%
10% Zosne	360	1.15	18	14%	15%	16%
6% ZosneR		7	153	16%	16%	16%
11% Zenith	1	5.6	225	18	17%	17%
13% Zornind	48	3.9	8	17%	17%	17%

are shown are unofficial.
New York City. Note: Every year, high
shares otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing
are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or
annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are pay-
ments not designated as regular are identified in the following
notes.

Also extra or extra. D—Annual rate plus stock dividend.
Outstanding dividends. D—Declared or paid in preceding 12
months. D—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. I—
this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken for
this year. D—Declared or paid this year, on account
of stock dividend or split-up. D—Declared or paid. D—De-
clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend
or split-up. D—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value
of stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value of
dividend or ex-dividend dividends.

D—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. D—Ex-dividend and notes in full.
Notes in full.

Called, wd—When distributed. wd—When issued, wd—
warrants, wd—Without warrants. xds—Ex-distribution.

In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under
bankruptcy Act, or under the laws of any other jurisdiction.

2.7	8	89	8%	8½	8%+	1%
3.0	11	73	17%	17%	17½	¾

There will be no price for a replacement charge and dividend on shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 31, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.H.	Gld.	MF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
American\$	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Bavaria (c)	31.31	60.935	15.765	7.207	3.7645	14.36	18.175	5.7145	
Berlin	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Bombay	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Buenos Aires	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Calcutta	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Canton	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Cebu	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Colon	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Hankow	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Hong Kong	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Kobe	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
London	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Lyons	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Manila	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Medan	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Osaka	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Panama	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Paris	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Peking	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Rangoon	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
San Francisco	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Shanghai	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Singapore	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Sourabaya	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Taipei	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Tientsin	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22
Yokohama	2.1555	4.189	108.515	49.535	0.2583		6.89	131.62	39.22

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

2.00	Bell Can 74-87	95%	96%	11/10/88	72%	73%	GenElec 41-87	84 1/2	86%
2.75	BFCF 84-83	99%	100%	Norskhyd 81-92	94%	95%	GenFoods 44-82	93	95
3.50	Brazil 91-84	98%	99%	Norway 81-81	98%	99%	Gillette 43-82	86	88
4.00	Brit Gas 9-81	100	101	Occidental 91-83	101%	102%	Gillette 43-82	77	78

[illegible]

1.00	E18 8-84	94%	97%	SwedSiCo 74-82	95%	96%	Philcomp 434-53	104	108
1.00	E18 84-92	96	97	TMay 73-87	91%	92%	RCA 5-88	82	84
1.00	EH Aqtel, 84-85	95	96	Textron 73-87	94%	95%	Revlon 434-53	161	163
1.00	EAI 94-89	98%	99%	Transocean 8-86	99%	100%	Revlon 434-57	137%	139%
1.00	Ericsson 84-89	97	98	Transocean 77-87	94%	97%	Sperry 44-88	97	99
1.00	Ericcson 84-89	98%	98%						

[illegible]

08	Klabe yr. 67-63	95%	98%	Borden 5-97	107	107		
09	Kockums 8-83	96½	97½	Borden 5-92	97	99	Thursday	98.92 92.96
09	Manitoba 84-83	98%	99%	BroadHole 44-87	74	76	Previous	98.95 99.96
70								

Selected Over-the-Counter			
NEW YORK (API)— The following list is a	Closing Prices, August 31, 1978	Pinkm Plan-HB	33% 34% 22 22 1/2
10			
10			
10			

50	ities Dealers Assn.	DanlyM	25	26	KoisiSt pf	18% 19%	PogoPd	12% 13%
50	over the counter Bank.	DataDLB	10	10%	Kalvar	3% 3%	Possis	3% 3%
50	Insurance & Industrial	Data 100	19%	20%	Koman	41% 44%	Prosp	1% 2
40	stocks.	DeylM	25	27	KmpAm	15% 16%	PuSvNC	11% 12%
10	AEI Inc.	DorkiBag	21%	22%	KateGr	3% 14	PbSvNC	26 26%

75	AFCPror	8%	9%	DelCont	13	14	KeornyT	18% ^a	18%	Qualins	5%	6%
76	AVMCP	3%	4%	DetIntB	20	22	KellySv	42%	44	RogenPr	7%	8%
77	AddisW	9%	10%	DeweyEJ	1%	2%	Krueff	14%	15%	Rohall	20	21
78	AdvRss	2%	3%	DiaCrys	33%	34%	KeyeFib	27%	28%	Roychm	66	66
79	AdvAlcr	31%	32%	DixnCrv	29	30%	KeyCFD	14%	15	Rovmdm	25%	26%
80	AlexAlex	69%	70									

Altoich	19%	19%	DelGr	12%	13%	Kjmgnt	21%	23%	RoadEx	12%	12%
AllyN	3%	14%	Damidsn	24%	25%	Knosv	16%	17%	RoadEx	34%	25%
AlFnCp	23%	23%	DorchG	12%	13%	Kratos	23%	25	RobbM	35	37
AFum	3-3-16	3-7-16	DovDB	28%	29%				Raxlon	3%	4%
AGreel	13%	13%	Dunkind	17%	17%	LanceIn	22%	23%	Russe	9%	9%
AMicros	20%	21	Durison	18	17	LeandRes	2%	3	RussSiv	16%	17

A welding	18%	19%	Eberline	8%	9%	LidStar	14%	15%	Sodlier	3%	4%
Amferr	31%	34%	EconLab	26%	29%	LinBast	40%	47%	SconDI	31%	41%
Anodite	6%	7%	EiPasEi	10%	11%	Loeirm	15	16	ScirPh	50	53
Anohe8	25%	26%	ElderBe	8	8%				ScpPac	39%	39%
AnoCo	25%	26%	EiEMuci	7%	7%	ModSGE	16%	16%	ScsDett	11%	12
	25%	24%	EiModul	7%	8%	Mo[AR]	2%	2%	SvmsStr	27%	28%

ArkWGs	19%	20%	EntLaw	22%	23%	AgriAssl	25%	26%	SndWdr	33	34
AsnCds	24	24%	Enhrst	4%	5%	MouLP	26%	26%	SatSIS	7	8
AlGSL	15%	16%	EatOI	17%	18%	McCorm	15%	15%	SCatWtr	15%	16%
BalrdCp	7%	8%	ElmanA	25%	26%	McQuay	24	24%	SWGSGr	11%	12%
BaldBs	15	15%	Fabr	11-16	11-16	MdScrv	19%	20%	SWElSv	17%	18%
			FidUnL	28%	28%				Stondyn	26%	26%

BassCR	3/4	3%	FIBKSys	39/4	MidiRes	2-16	2 1/2	SlimHP	22%	23%
BossFr	18/2	19%	FIBashn	18/4	MidiBks	27/4	28%	ShenSI	6%	6%
BaylsMk	12/3	13%	FIPW5	10/4	MJlitor	33/4	34	ShrawCI	30%	32
Beetins	7/4	8%	FIPWFin	7/4	Misovig	17/4	18%	Super EI	4%	5%
BezLab	25/4	26	Flicker	15%	MonCoE	7/4	7%	TIMER DC	7%	7
BibbaCa	12/3	13%			MonoreP	17/4	18%			

Birazon	34% 24	ForestO	15% 16	Morales	4	4%	Tamayo	30	31	
Birch	2% 24	Fornigli	5	5%	Astok	21%	22%	TempC	62	66
Birkhill	28% 29%	FrankCo	74	8%	Molich	15	16	Tennant	22	24
Bonanza	8% 8%	FrankCo	134	14%	MotClub	6	6%	Tiffany	234	229
Brinks	72	8%	FrankCo	15%	Mueller	23	24	Tlaryor	10%	11%
Brooks	32	31%	Grades	2%	0	0	0	ToscoCo	5%	6

Buckbee	68	74%	GOV/E	192	100%	NOT GOV	154	164%	TricoP	57	58%
Bay	18	181%	GOV/F	124	134%	NOT Lib	94	94%	TrimoP	54	54%
Burns	54	54%	Green	124	134%	Not Reid	144	154%	Tyleno	41	41%
CalWIS	312	33	GreyAdv	31	34	NJNGOS	154	164%	TylenoF		
ConradH	242	33	Givins	16	17%	Nielson	28	281%	UnMcG	174	174%
			Girodyn	4	412	NielsonB	274	281%			

[illegible]

CircleF	6%	MudsPao	45%	47%	OmTPT	21%	21%	VerZu	6%
ClzUUA	38%	HyattCo	21	21%	OversAIR	6%	7	NwBsh	15%
ClzUIB	33	HyattInt	10%	11	PcAInt	14%	15%	WshEmr	15%
ClzJUL	30	IndNucI	6%	7%	PcBIB	18	18%	WebBns	12%
ClowCo	12%	Infratrd	3	3%	PcGoR	24%	25%	WghHwa	21%
ColoVent	7%	IntlCa	66	66%				WldHrn	2%

CmlStr	37%	41%	InfrctE	6%	7%	PearMH	11%	12%	WellsG	3%	3%
CmlStr	37%	41%	InfrctE	15%	16%	PancEnt	14%	16%	WinMg	3%	3%
CmlTol	28%	29%	InBkWh	8%	9%	PeterHH	19%	20%	WmorC	2%	2%
ConnGn	38%	38%	IwoSoU	26%	27%	Petroll	42%	43%	WoodL	2%	2%
CanPop	55%	56%	JamWPr	11%	12%	Pellion	21	22	WWEnt	5%	5%
Crowd	30%	31	Jamshv	14%	15	PordAut	19	19			

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Herald Tribune What
Sophisticated Europeans

have in common.

SD 1000

Sales figures are unaffected

D—New Yearly low, E—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing examples are assumed to be paid at the first quarter-end semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not denominated as such are identified in the following footnotes.

A—Also extra or extras. B—Annual rate plus stock dividend declared dividend. C—Declared or paid in preceding months. D—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. Paid one year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken. E—Declined to pay dividend because of insufficient funds. F—mutative issue with dividends, directed. A—New Issue. F—declared or paid in preceding 17 months plus stock dividend. G—No dividend declared or paid. H—Estimated cash value ex-dividend or ex-split fourteen date.

X—Ex-dividends or ex-rights. Y—Ex-dividend and sales in S—Sales in full.

Cd—Called. Wd—When distributed. Wm—When issued. Wd with warrants. Xw—Without warrants. AdA—Distribution.

Vl—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Current bids and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus 1 current week, but not the latest trading day.

International

ion	67.20	66.61	68.17
ris	115.22	115.28	117.46

London Metals Market

611 Con Both	\$50	33	3
750 Dom Brdg	\$26 1/2	26 1/2	2
1300 Dom TxtA	\$12	11 1/2	1

months	735.00	737.00	738.00	7
months	6,810.00	6,820.00	6,750.00	6,7
months	6,750.00	6,775.00	6,695.00	6,7

ad: spot	338.00	339.00	342.50	3
6 months	344.00	344.50	347.00	2
c: spot	318.00	318.75	318.50	2

months	326.50	326.50	326.50	2
ver: spot	284.00	284.30	284.70	2
months	291.00	291.30	291.60	2

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 31, 1978			
High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)

111.00	108.35	111.00	111.05	108.30	108.35
N.T.	N.T.	114.35	114.75	111.75	111.75
N.T.	N.T.	117.50	118.25	114.50	114.50

51 lots of 50 tons.
CDA

721 lots of 10 tons.

FEE					
1,545	1,505	1,526	1,530	1,520	1,510
1,489	1,460	1,485	1,488	1,448	1,448

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By Eugene T. Maleska



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August 31, 1978

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WHAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



IN SEARCH OF HISTORY

Translated by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY, after monumentalizing and humor how much mo

W the four previous presiden- cessfully this device fares
tial elections, did Theodore H. hands of Norman Mailer.

White not write "The Making of the President — 1976?" Because - It is simply that when

as he explains in the Prologue of *The Search of History: A Personal* moves on from China to Eu witness that continent's p

recovery, and then back to the United States to report on de-

politics, the center of the moves away from him. He

events of the primary campaigns, which thus refused to fall into a pattern that he could unfold in the longer really part of the story covering, as he was in China.

Solution to Wednesday's Puzzle

[illegible]

GAS	DIANA	MESA
ALTO	ENDED	ODER

By Alan Truscott

On the hand shown East opened

with one diamond, South made takeout double and West jumped

to three hearts. This is a very rare action showing great strength in hearts and no wide pulse flow.

50101010

No Financial Risk for 1984 Games

IOC Votes to Accept Compromise With L.A.

By Samuel Abr
LAUSANNE, Aug. 31 (IHT) — The executive board of the International Olympic Committee voted here today to accept a compromise proposal allowing Los Angeles to stage the Summer Olympic Games in 1984 without financial risk.

The decision, which was said to be unanimous on the nine-member board, followed months of bargaining over the issue of financial responsibility for the games. In the end, the IOC appeared to give way.

As expected, the executive board also voted to submit the final decision to the IOC's 89 members around the world. The final vote, which will close Oct. 7, will require a simple majority of 45 votes to approve the compromise agreement.

Little opposition among the members is expected to the board's recommendation of approval.

"We've got nine 'yes' votes already," Lord Killanin, the IOC president, said at a news conference tonight, referring to the executive board. "Make that 11," he added.

with a smile, "including the two United States members."

Whether the agreement will find such swift acceptance in the Los Angeles city council, which also must approve it, was uncertain.

No Los Angeles official attended the executive board's talks here this week, at which the United States Olympic Committee presented the plan for the city.

The president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Robert Kane, said that he expected no obstacles in the Los Angeles council, some of

whose members have campaigned strongly against the games.

"What Los Angeles was worrying about was financial risk," Kane said, "and now that the financial risk is protected against, I do not believe they will be anything but overjoyed at having the Olympics."

After almost nine months of negotiations with officials of Los Angeles, the only bidder for the games, Lord Killanin was less committed.

"Thank God I'm not the mayor of any city nor the member of any

city council," he said when asked how he thought Los Angeles would react. Kane added that the proposal would be given to the city council immediately.

The agreement calls for the U.S. Olympic Committee and a still-unformed Olympic Organizing Committee to assume all financial obligations, thus relieving Los Angeles of any risk, as it has insisted.

As the proposed IOC contract with Los Angeles states, "... the city of Los Angeles shall be neither responsible nor liable for any obligations incurred in the organization or conduct of the games."

The inclusion of this phrase is what the long fight has been about, with the IOC insisting that its rules had to be followed, including Rule 4, which says that the National Olympic Committee and the host city must share financial responsibility.

Lord Killanin was questioned on this point during and after the news conference.

Rule Unchanged

"Rule 4 stands," he said. "The reason Los Angeles was not turned down in Athens (at the IOC annual meeting in May) was that it proposed an insurance indemnification plan to protect itself against financial liability."

"That plan has fallen through, but we accept that the indemnification represented by the United States Olympic Committee plan conforms with Rule 4."

Lord Killanin was asked if he thought the plan putting the financial risk on business interests, rather than on Los Angeles taxpayers, might set a precedent.

"I think it is a possibility this will set a pattern for the future," he replied.

Sydney 'Serious' As 1988 Bidder

SYDNEY, Aug. 31 (UPI) — A New South Wales sports official says there is no chance Melbourne will host the 1988 Olympics and that Sydney is the only legal and serious bidder.

Bill Young, President of the New South Wales (Sydney) Olympic Council, commented yesterday on a statement by Reginald Dixon, the minister for sport in Melbourne, who said that the games could be staged in Melbourne for about \$68 million.

"Mr. Dixon doesn't know what he is talking about," Young said. "You can tell the minister that if the 1988 Olympic Games are held in Australia, they will be held in Sydney."



Roland Wiesner strides to victory in 20-kilometer walk on Wednesday at the Prague meet. Wiesner was placed first over Karl-Heinz Stadtmüller, who officials disqualified.

U.S. Tennis Center Still Has a Few Bugs

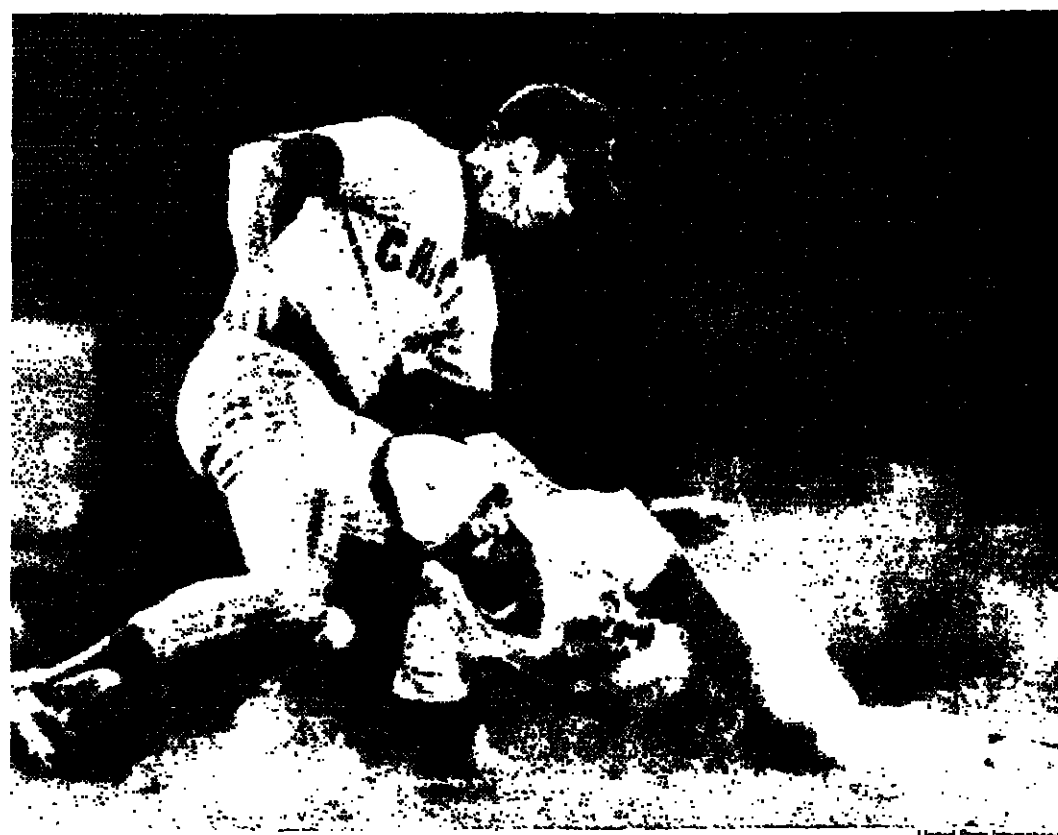
NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Tennis has come to the masses, and the masses don't know quite how to handle it.

When U.S. Open tennis championship officials decided to abandon the staid and private West Side Tennis Club and transform Louis Armstrong Stadium into the public National Tennis Center, their aim was to improve conditions for the players and enlarge the seating capacity for the public.

The atmosphere of the new tennis center is, in fact, a lot more like that of its neighbor, Shea Stadium, than it is of the West Side. And it seems as if many of the 12,000 fans who attended the first day's matches meant to go to Shea, took a wrong turn and wound up at the Open.

Shifting in Seats

The players on center court and on courts facing the grandstand were forced to contend with constant movement in the stands that went unchallenged by ushers.



Atlanta's Jerry Royster is safe at 3d as Chicago's Dave Johnson takes throw.

Rice Hits 36th Homer

Red Sox Split With Blue Jays

BOSTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Butch Hobson drove in two runs and Dennis Eckersley scattered five hits last night to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 2-1 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays in the first game of a doubleheader.

In gaining his 16th triumph against five losses and sixth straight victory for the Red Sox, Eckersley struck out nine and walked none. He also raised his Fenway Park record to 9-0 this season.

After Toronto's John Mayberry cracked a solo home run, his 21st, in the second inning, Boston scored in the fifth when George Scott tripled and scored on Hobson's grounder to short, tying the score 1-1.

In the sixth inning, Boston took the lead for good, 2-1, when Gary Hancock drew a two-out walk. Scott singled and Hobson doubled off Toronto starter and loser Don Kessinger, 3-2, to score Hancock.

In the second game, Bob Bailor got four hits, including a two-run eighth-inning double to offset Jim Rice's 35th and 36th home runs and cap a 7-6 victory by Toronto that salvaged a split with the Red Sox.

Royals 12, White Sox 0

At Kansas City, Darrell Porter, who was 4-for-4, knocked in four runs and hit the five-hit pickoff of Larry Gura, leading Kansas City to a 12-0 trouncing of Chicago.

Porter's RBI single capped a six-run uprising for Kansas City in the second inning, when the Royals sent 11 men to the plate to knock out loser Francisco Barrios, 8-12.

Yankees 5, Orioles 4

At Baltimore, Cliff Johnson's seventh-inning single scored Lou Piniella with the winning run that gave Ron Guidry his 19th victory and New York its sixth straight triumph, a 5-4 verdict over Baltimore.

Guidry, 19-2, was removed from the game when he was struck by a bat that slipped from the hands of hitter Ken Singleton in the eighth. Guidry suffered a bruise on his left ankle and was taken to a hospital for X-rays.

Braves 6, Cubs 2

In the National League, at Atlanta, rookie left-hander Larry McWilliams pitched an eight-inning win in his seventh game without a loss and Atlanta took its third straight from Chicago, 6-2. McWilliams, 7-0, struck out three, walked two and yielded only a fourth-inning two-run homer by Dave Kingman to earn his second complete game.

Dodgers 4, Expos 3

At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey singled with two out in the bottom of the ninth to score Bill North with the winning run and gave Los Angeles a 4-3 victory over Montreal. With two out, North singled and advanced to second on pitcher Wayne Twitchell's throwing error on an attempted pickoff. After

Smith was walked intentionally, Garvey lined a 2-1 pitch to center-field for the game-winning hit. The victory went to reliever Charlie Hough, 5-3, while Twitchell, 4-12, was the loser.

Cardinals 4, Astros 2

At Houston, Bob Forsch pitched a four-hitter to snap his personal nine-game losing streak, while Jerry Mumphrey homered to cap a four-run sixth inning that carried St. Louis to a 4-2 victory over Houston. Forsch, 10-15, who carried a no-hitter in the first month of the season, had not won since June 30. He struck out five, walked three and recorded his seventh complete game by retiring 14 batters in a row over one stretch.

Phillies 6, Padres 5

At San Diego, Garry Maddox, who tied the game with a two-out single in the seventh, doubled home Richie Hebner in the ninth to provide Philadelphia with its fifth straight win, a 6-5 decision over San Diego. Warren Brusar, 4-2, picked up the victory in relief for Philadelphia, which increased its lead in the National League East to five games over Pittsburgh.

Mets 10, Giants 4

At San Francisco, Lee Mazzilli paced a 10-hit attack with a home run, three singles and three RBI and Willie Montañez added a three-run homer to lead New York to a 10-4 rout over San Francisco.

New Mark Set in Women's 400 Meters

From Wire Dispatches
PRAQUE, Aug. 31 — Marita Koch, a 21-year-old medical student from East Germany, shattered her own world record and won the women's 400 meters in 48.94 seconds tonight, in another day of East German triumphs at the European track and field championships.

In another outstanding performance, Sara Simeoni of Italy equalled her world high jump record of 2.01 meters set a month ago in Brescia. East German Gaby Dorn won the silver medal and Britne Hopf of West Germany won the bronze.

2 More Gold

The East Germans took another two golds with Olaf Beyer, whose superior kick on the home stretch gave him a 7:43.83 triumph in the men's 800 meters, and Evelin Jahl's

66.98 meters in the women's discus. Koch became the first woman to cover the 400 meters in less than 49 seconds. She had come close when she clocked 49.02 seconds at Potsdam on Aug. 19 and made it in a stunning effort here.

Fellow East German Christine Brehmer was a distant second in 50.38 and Irena Szewinska of Poland was third in 50.40. They never threatened the winner.

"I thought I could win but I don't like to take any chances so I started strong and I kept on going as fast as I could," Koch said. "My only concern was to win but the world record is surely another great reward and makes me even happier."

Concentrated Energy

Koch had skipped the 100- and 200-meter races, on which she had the second fastest times of the year

behind teammate Marlies Goehr, to concentrate on the 400.

In a major upset in men's competition, Beyer, a 19-year-old student of mathematics at Potsdam, outprinted heavy favorites Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe of Britain to win the men's 800 meters in an excellent time, less than half a second off the world record of 1:43.4 held by Alberto Juantorena of Cuba.

The East German trailed the British duo, that set the pace into the homestretch, and then came charging through, puffing. Ovett was second in 1:44.10 and Coe third in 1:44.8.

"I kept on thinking I had to stay close to the two British specialists during the race, but then, on the final curve, I felt strong and confident and I suddenly decided to play my chips. Had I tried sooner, I probably could have won in a faster time," Beyer said.

Harald Schmid of West Germany overpowered the field to win the gold medal in the 400-meter hurdles, clocking 48.50 in a light drizzle. Dimitri Stukalov of the Soviet Union was second, several meters behind, and teammate Vasily Archipenko third.

3-Meter Advantage

Jahl threw past teammate Margitta Dreose by almost three meters. Three of her six throws would have secured her victory in the event. Dreose, a bronze medalist in the shot put, was second with 64.04 and Natalia Gorbacheva of the Soviet Union third with 63.58.

Tatiana Providochina led a clean sweep of medals by the Soviet Union in the women's 800 meters, barely edging Nadezda Mustia. They were both clocked in 1:55.80. Zoja Rigel came in third in 1:56.60.

Injuries Scratch 25 Starters From NFL Openers

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — The casualty lists already are long in advance of the opening of the National Football League's 59th season which will begin on Saturday night when the New York Giants play the Buccaneers at Tampa Bay.

There are 25 players who would be in the starting lineups this week if it were not for their injuries. Of 37 regulars are in the doubtful or questionable categories. Of this total of 52, 5 play at the most conspicuous position in the game, quarterback, and perhaps that is why injuries are so noticeable this season.

Of the quarterbacks, Bob Griese of the Miami Dolphins and Ken

Anderson of the Cincinnati Bengals are definitely out, having undergone surgery on account of knee and hand injuries. Bert Jones of the Baltimore Colts has a slight shoulder separation and insists he will play against the Dallas Cowboys on Monday night although his coach, Ted Marchibroda, is dubious.

David Whitehurst, the young Green Bay Packers quarterback, and Joe Ferguson of the Buffalo Bills, who did not miss a single play last year, are in the questionable category because of shoulder and knee injuries. The NFL places injured players in one of four categories with regard to upcoming games: probable (likely to play); questionable (status uncertain); doubtful

(probably won't play); and out (won't play).

Are there more players this year on the injured lists as the season begins than in previous ones? Records are too sketchy to draw any conclusions and probably the inclusion of the prominent quarterbacks, Anderson, Griese and Jones, makes it seem that way. There are always injured football players around and the absences are well distributed this year so no team can claim to be crippled before its first kickoff.

Don Strock, who is six feet five inches tall, has been practicing and preparing, although seldom playing, behind Griese since 1973. He has been in only 15 regular-season games, and those briefly, but has

played with distinction in several exhibitions. So the coach, Don Shula, is not too worried. The Dolphins start out against a weak opponent, the Jets, in New York.

A six-foot-seven rookie, Doug Bates, has done well in place of A.J. Duhe at defensive end and Shula's concerns about his defense are also eased. Duhe, who made the league all-rookie team last year, is due back in October.

By contrast, the Bengals have a number of concerns. The replacement for Anderson, who will miss four games, is John Reeves. His past performances have been mediocre at best. But Bill Johnson, the coach, decided to stick with Reeves, who has been with the team since 1975, rather than bring in Jim Plunkett, recently let go by the 49ers.

Lemell Elliott, who might have started at running back, and Bo Harris, the linebacker, are also out, and three other regulars are questionable.

If Jones remains disabled, the Colts will start with a third stringer, Mike Kirkland, who was on the squad last season but never got in a game. The second stringer, Bill Troup, is sidelined with a shoulder sprain but could play. Of course, Kirkland or Troup, rather than Jones, will make a difference against the Dallas pass-rush and the Colts will also miss David Taylor, a starting offensive tackle out for the season following an ankle injury.

In place of Whitehurst, the Packers will start Neil Graft, a former Patriot and Steeler of minor distinction, against the Detroit Lions. Whitehurst had been the regular this summer only because Lynn Dickey was so slow to recover from a leg fracture.

SEATTLE — Don Ryzek, center; Al Collins, defensive end; Glen Walker, punter; Pat Gus Coopers, tackle and Dave Morris, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS — Cut Don Morrison, lineman; Jack Holmes, running back.

NEW YORK GIANTS — Claimed John Starnes, linebacker, from the Buffalo Bills. Cut Dennis Harris, linebacker.

NEW YORK JETS — Cut Maurice Tyler, defensive back; Andre Anderson, defensive lineman; Tony Terry, cornerback; Pineda Gora, defensive end, on injured reserve.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS — Cut Doug Becker, linebacker.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Cut Ray White, linebacker; Jeff Sevens, defensive back; Brad Oates, offensive tackle; Cut Tom Southern, wide receiver; Andre Herrera, and Earl Carr, running backs; Pat Jack Williams, defensive end, on the injured reserve list. Obtained Greg Westbrook, linebacker, from the New Orleans Saints.

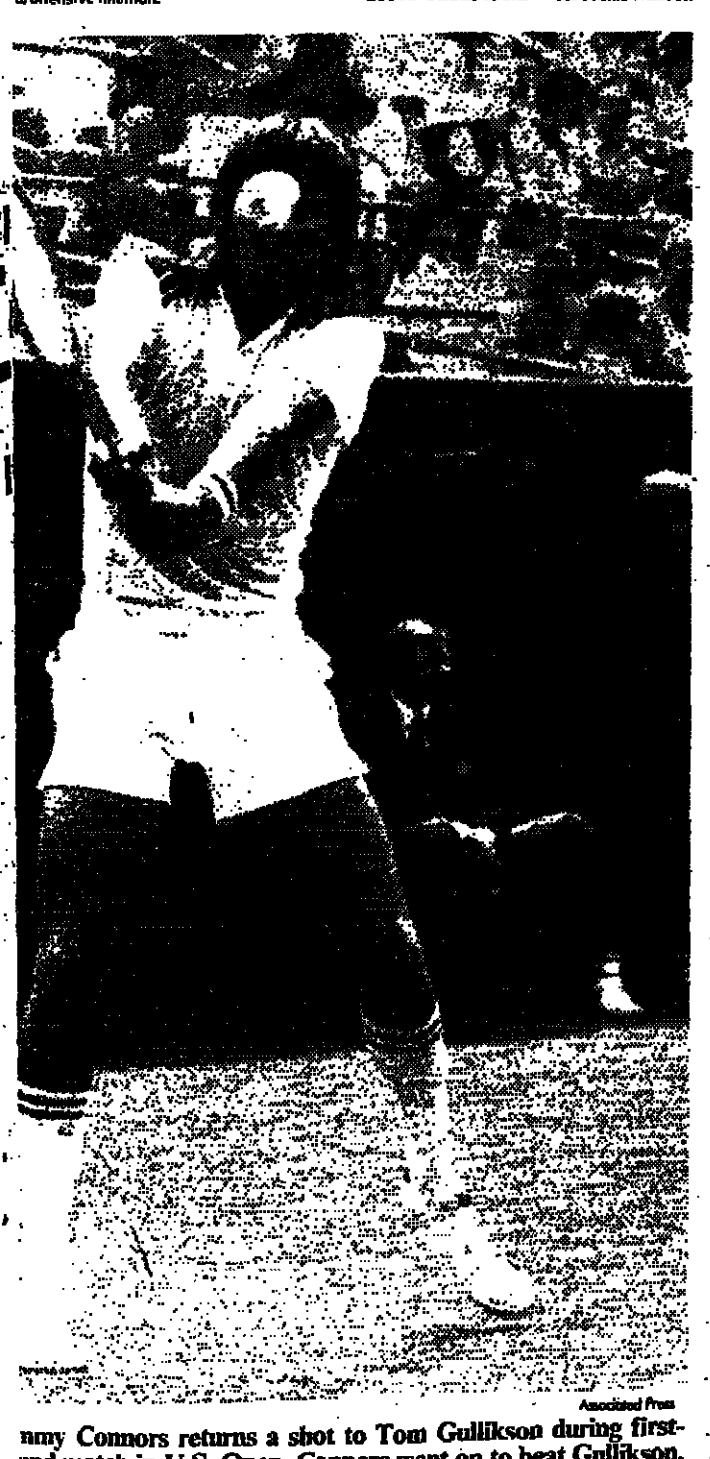
SEATTLE SEAHAWKS — Signed Dave Kroonveld, free agent defensive end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ATLANTA FLAMES — Signed Pat Riddle and Greg Fox, defensemen, to multi-year contracts.

LOS ANGELES KINGS — Signed Dutch Geisler, center, to a multi-year contract.



Tommy Connors returns a shot to Tom Gullikson during first match in U.S. Open. Connors went on to beat Gullikson.

U.S. Open Tennis

Vilas and Connors Lead Advancing Men's Seeds

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Defending champion Guillermo Vilas and second-seed Jimmy Connors led a parade of men's seeds posting first-round victories at the U.S. Open tennis championships yesterday.

No major upsets were recorded except the 7-6, 6-2 triumph by Rejean Genois over 10th-seed Sandy Mayer.

Vilas, the third-seed who played the opening night match, trailed, 2-5, in the first set but clawed back for a 7-5, 6-3 victory over 37-year-old Cliff Drysdale.

Connors Downs Gullikson

Connors, hoping to continue his "even-year" pattern after winning the Open in 1974 and 1976, ripped Tom Gullikson, 6-0, 6-2.

Connors was broken only once in the fifth game of the second set after Gullikson held his only service in the fourth game.

Fourth-seed Vilas Gerulaitis had to struggle to beat Pascal Portes, 7-5, 7-5. He had to play a crisp serve-and-volley match to beat the surprisingly quick Portes. "My opponent played well," Gerulaitis said. "I got three bad calls in one game and that kind of upset me, but then he got some bad calls and they all kind of evened out."

Gottfried Passes Dent

Brian Gottfried, the fifth seed, was the 12th seeded player out of 13 playing yesterday to gain the second round. Gottfried had a tough duel with Phil Dent and fought back from five break points in the final game to triumph, 7-5, 7-5.

Other seeds to prevail were Raul Ramirez (3-6, 7-6, 6-3 over John Alexander), John McEnroe (7-6, 6-

4 over Sherwood Stewart), and Arthur Ashe (4-6, 7-6, 6-1 over Ross Case).

Vilas, recuperating from a stomach virus, appeared shaky at the start. He double-faulted three times in the first two games but settled down to defeat Drysdale with a patient baseline game.

Courts Vibrate

Because the new National Tennis Center is in the fight path of LaGuardia Airport, jets roared across the stadium every two or three minutes and fans and players could feel the vibrations. The sky, filled with jets, helicopters and prop planes, looked like a scene out of "Star Wars."

There were continual wisecracks from the daytime crowd of 12,050 and the nighttime crowd of 7,403 about the noise, as well as from the players.

"I thought they were going to land on the court once," said Genois, who produced the first upset when he beat Mayer, 7-6, 6-2.

Ashe, trying to make a comeback at the age of 35 after battling foot injuries the last few years, benefited from four double-faults by Case to win the second set tiebreaker, 9-7.

Ashe, who won the U.S. championship when it first went Open 10 years ago, was on the verge of defeat. Ashe was broken twice in the first set, then dropped service again to begin the second set.

"My heel is fine," Ashe said. "It's as strong as it can be after surgery. I don't limp any more."

In other matches, Stan Smith defeated John Yuill, 7-6, 6-4. Mark Cox beat Stanislov Birner, 6-3, 6-2, and John Lloyd topped Buster Mottram, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

Leaders in the Major Leagues

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS	MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS	MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS	MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS
By United Press International	By United Press International	By United Press International	By United Press International
BATTING	BATTING	BATTING	BATTING
(Based on 30 at bats)	(Based on 30 at bats)	(Based on 30 at bats)	(Based on 30 at bats)
NEW YORK GIANTS — Cut Don Morrison, lineman; Jack Holmes, running back.	NEW YORK GIANTS — Cut Don Morrison, lineman; Jack Holmes, running back.	NEW YORK GIANTS — Cut Don Morrison, lineman; Jack Holmes, running back.	NEW YORK GIANTS — Cut Don Morrison, lineman; Jack Holmes, running back.
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HOCKEY	HOCKEY	HOCKEY	HOCKEY
National Hockey League	National Hockey League	National Hockey League	National Hockey League
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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Game	First Game	First Game	First Game
Toronto 010 000 000-5 1	Toronto 010 000 000-5 1	Toronto 010 000 000-5 1	Toronto 010 000 000-5 1
Boston 000 011 000-2 8 0	Boston 000 011 000-2 8 0	Boston 000 011 000-2 8 0	Boston 000 011 000-2 8 0
Kirkwood and Ashby; Eckersley and Flisk.	Kirkwood and Ashby; Eckersley and Flisk.	Kirkwood and Ashby; Eckersley and Flisk.	Kirkwood and Ashby; Eckersley and Flisk.
Washburn, 1-4; L. Johnson, 3-2. HR—Toronto; McIntyre (2).	Washburn, 1-4; L. Johnson, 3-2. HR—Toronto; McIntyre (2).	Washburn, 1-4; L. Johnson, 3-2. HR—Toronto; McIntyre (2).	Washburn, 1-4; L. Johnson, 3-2. HR—Toronto; McIntyre (2).
Second Game	Second Game	Second Game	Second Game
Toronto 000 000 000-3 13 2	Toronto 000 000 000-3 13 2	Toronto 000 000 000-3 13 2	Toronto 000 000 000-3 13 2
Boston 000 000 000-4 11 2	Boston 000 000 000-4 11 2	Boston 000 000 000-4 11 2	Boston 000 000 000-4 11 2
Gervin, V. Cruz (7) and Johnson, 3-2.	Gervin, V. Cruz (7) and Johnson, 3-2.	Gervin, V. Cruz (7) and Johnson, 3-2.	Gervin, V. Cruz (7) and Johnson, 3-2.
Stenley (4), Brunner (7) and Montgomery.	Stenley (4), Brunner (7) and Montgomery.	Stenley (4), Brunner (7) and Montgomery.	Stenley (4), Brunner (7) and Montgomery.
Flisk (8), W.-V. Cruz, 6-1; L.-B. Stenley, 12-2.	Flisk (8), W.-V. Cruz, 6-1; L.-B. Stenley, 12-2.	Flisk (8), W.-V. Cruz, 6-1; L.-B. Stenley, 12-2.	Flisk (8), W.-V. Cruz, 6-1; L.-B. Stenley, 12-2.
HR—Boston; Rice (6).	HR—Boston; Rice (6).	HR—Boston; Rice (6).	HR—Boston; Rice (6).
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK
110 000 100-5 16 0	110 000 100-5 16 0	110 000 100-5 16 0	110 000 100-5 16 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-4 7 1	Baltimore 000 000 000-4 7 1	Baltimore 000 000 000-4 7 1	Baltimore 000 000 000-4 7 1
Guidry, Gosage (8) and Montgomery.	Guidry, Gosage (8) and Montgomery.	Guidry, Gosage (8) and Montgomery.	Guidry, Gosage (8) and Montgomery.
T. Martinez (5), Karpf (7) and Dempsie.	T. Martinez (5), Karpf (7) and Dempsie.	T. Martinez (5), Karpf (7) and Dempsie.	T. Martinez (5), Karpf (7) and Dempsie.
Guidry, 7-2; L.-T. Martinez, 3-3; HRs—Baltimore; Cochrane (2); Dempsie (4).	Guidry, 7-2; L.-T. Martinez, 3-3; HRs—Baltimore; Cochrane (2); Dempsie (4).	Guidry, 7-2; L.-T. Martinez, 3-3; HRs—Baltimore; Cochrane (2); Dempsie (4).	Guidry, 7-2; L.-T. Martinez, 3-3; HRs—Baltimore; Cochrane (2); Dempsie (4).
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	CHICAGO	CHICAGO
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PEOPLE: *A Texas City Gets 'No Citizen Input'*

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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